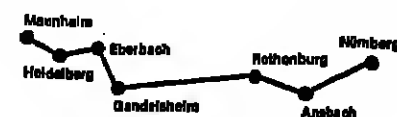


Routes to tour in Germany



The Castle Route

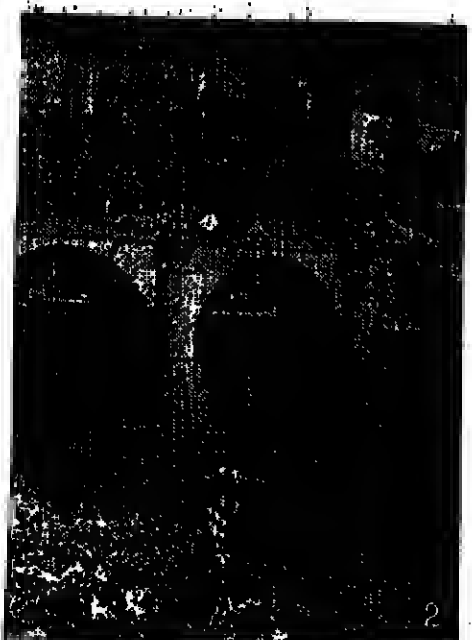


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The German Tribune

Bonn, 10 October 1982
First Year - No. 1055 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Confidence vote puts Kohl in and Schmidt out

Helmut Kohl has replaced Helmut Schmidt as Bonn Chancellor by a vote of seven in a Bundestag vote of confidence.

It is only the second time this constitutional provision has been used, and the first time it has succeeded in forcing a change of government.

The vote marked the end of an era, and of 13 years during which the Christian and Free Democrats shared power in Bonn, and the beginning of a new chapter.

The Bundestag debate had its impressive and humanly moving mo-

The Change in Bonn

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For instance in the exchanges between FDP and SPD floor leaders and Wehner.

It locked the drama of Christian Chancellor Rainer Barzel's vote of no confidence against Willy Brandt on 27 May 1972.

Things have changed. Despite the wide tension the fact remained Chancellor Schmidt had declared coalition over and admitted he no longer had a majority.

He will continue to have been the target of bids by Herr Schmidt and Social Democrats to make out-

cuts decided on so far testify to courage to take unpopular moves, and in the blend they represent they are a step in the right direction. The initial test, the run-up to the 6 March 1983 general election, Rainer Barzel and Heiner Geissler assured the Bundestag would be held, is an alarmingly short run. Can Herr Kohl carry conviction with initial successes in such a short period? Can he succeed in dispelling widespread irritation in the

the Free Democrats to have been solely to blame for the break-up of the SPD-FDP coalition.

It is also a fact that Herr Schmidt's government had for months been incapable of action, with confusion reigning in Bonn and the SPD undermining the authority of an SPD Chancellor even more than the FDP was doing.

This could not continue indefinitely. Yet it was hard to part company with Chancellor Schmidt, a man of political stature and personal resolution. Both were apparent in his final speech to the Bundestag as Chancellor, a speech in which he trenchantly attacked both the Christian and Free Democrats.

In this his political testament he had his say on German-American friendship, on Nato and above all on missile modernisation, the danger of unilateral disarmament and the threat to freedom and democracy from the Greens.

Many fellow-Social Democrats will have been less than enthusiastic about what he had to say, but Helmut Schmidt remained true to himself to the last. It will be hard for Herr Kohl to follow in his footsteps, but Helmut Kohl deserves to be given the benefit of the doubt for his initial 100 days.

He, like Herr Schmidt, must be measured in terms of the policy he pursues in practice rather than of the doubts that are expressed in him. All that can be said for sure is that he will have a hard time of it. The country is in the throes of its most serious crisis ever and the legacy left behind by the old coalition is no fun. Matters cannot be mended overnight, especially as the new coalition, although it may be determined to make economies, cannot afford to pursue ruthless cuts. The

Helmut Kohl is sworn in as Chancellor by the president of the Bundestag, Richard Stücklen. (Photo: J. H. Darchinger)



Strong ties with the West, but no Cold War approach

To imply that the friends of Cold War are knocking at the door of the Bonn Cabinet is to foster panic far obvious political reasons.

It is also a dishonest attempt to say that only one party has the ability to keep the peace.

Yet the new Bonn government's foreign policy is still only apparent in broad outline. The coalition agreement contained no more than a few catchphrases.

They repeat, for the most part, the ideas that formed the basis of foreign policy in the past, such as the call for genuine détente and a balance of power to keep the peace.

It must not, of course, be overlooked that the meaning of such concepts is controversial. The call for genuine détente reminded many left-wing Social Democrats of President Reagan's agitation.

It entails appropriate counter-concessions by the Soviet Union. But what is appropriate and what is reasonable?

If words are not to be trusted, what then? People and interests? In foreign affairs Chancellor Kohl is a dark horse,

apart from repeated declarations that what he wants is the same as Herr Schmidt and Herr Genscher sought to achieve, but slightly different.

It may be safely assumed that as a self-proclaimed Adnaner man he will attach greater importance to Bonn's ties with the West.

This is an intention that members of the outgoing government unfairly dismissed as submission to or servility toward Mr. Reagan.

Bonn's ties with the West have nothing to do with Kohl or Schmidt, or Reagan for that matter. They are in the national interest, a point on which there was no doubt under Herr Schmidt either.

But Chancellor Kohl will initially have priorities other than foreign policy. If he is to ensure political survival he must concentrate on the economy.

Foreign affairs will continue to be handled by an experienced man. Herr Genscher, the FDP leader, has been Foreign Minister since 1974.

Some may take a dim view of describing Herr Genscher as a guarantee of consistency, but it is a claim that must be taken seriously.

In respect of foreign policy, he helped to frame and carry out the foreign policy of the Schmidt government, although Social Democrats Herbert Wehner, Willy Brandt and

Continued on page 3

Structure of sympathy

ambassador to Bonn, Arthur F. Burns, greets an old friend, Helmut Schmidt during a diplomatic corps reception in Bonn. The next day Schmidt became a former Chancellor. (Photo: dpa)

THE EEC

Proposals aimed at forcing multinational firms to reveal information

BUSINESS

Era of the disappearing entrepreneur

MUSIC

Tickling the ivories in the drawing rooms of suburbia

SOCIETY

Anatomy of a modern frau: confident, ready for anything

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■ BONN

Foreign policy and the new government: changes will be ones of emphasis

Günter Diehl, chief government spokesman in Bonn under CDU Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger from 1966 to 1969, and former German ambassador to India and Japan, wrote this article for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*.

Foreign friends in particular are wondering whether the new Bonn government will make changes in foreign and security policy.

There will be no fundamental changes because national interests are defined in virtually identical terms by all democratic parties.

This has been clear for years in all major Bundestag debates. So in all probability there will be merely a few changes in emphasis.

"In foreign policy there is not much to choose between us and the government," a leading Christian Democrat told the writer in confidence some time ago.

This remained the case until very recently. But attention was distracted from this because the SPD-FDP government had to make so many allowances for minority views.

As a result, foreign policy decisions were hampered.

It may be due to this vagueness, this German fog, that a degree of uncertainty has descended on German intentions. People both at home and abroad have been wondering just where Bonn stands.

Gna explanation has been put forward by a Social Democrat who served alongside this writer in the days of the 1966-69 Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats.

Uncertainty in ties with the Soviet Union on the one hand and with Germany's allies on the other he says is because the Social and Free Democrats coalition were not strong enough to continue the *Deutschlandpolitik* and *Ostpolitik* embarked on with such a wide-ranging domestic consensus by the Grand Coalition.

Policy on Germany and toward the East bloc grew less balanced, was too often the subject of party-political disputes and eventually emerged as a self-sustaining purpose for left-wingers.

It was, they innocently said, a policy to which there was no alternative, which is hardly the best one can say of a foreign policy concept.

Even honourable attempts simply to continue with the policy at times lost sight of the original objectives and occasionally testified to a lack of ability to make straightforward distinctions.

One example is the tendency to equate the Soviet Union and the United States.

If circumstances permit, the Soviet Union could well be left to its own devices for a while without constantly being badgered by verbal aggression.

Moscow has more problems than we, when all is said and done. The post-Brezhnev Soviet leadership must first come to terms with itself.

The Kremlin is, in any case, well aware that the Federal Republic of Germany is always willing to talk, and no one has any intention of going back on the treaties already signed.

Are we in favour of economic coopera-

tion with the East? Yes, but without favoured status and without penalties, on a strictly commercial basis.

Bids to stabilise economic systems in the Communist-ruled countries, systems doomed to inefficiency, are too much for us and could spell danger to this country.

The opportunity of widening the basis on which German policies rests is one that must be taken, given that democratic parties are bound to agree in their assessment of national priorities.

Peace, freedom and unity must be the goals, equal in importance and inseparable other than to the country's detriment.

They are the context in which the sacrifices made in Bonn's treaties with the Eastern bloc make sense.

If the bloc is severed there will be neither political stability nor peacekeeping based on the observation of human rights.

The malaise will disappear once we have visibly, tangibly reverted to moral quality in our relations with the Communist-ruled states, including for the time being the GDR.

This is how we in the Federal Republic can be sure of retaining the esteem and affection of our fellow-countrymen in the other part of Germany.

Boosting the prestige of the GDR regime is none of our business. It is up to the powers that be in East Berlin to see to that.

It is none too difficult to visualise their position, so invective is inappropriate.

We are willing and able to work with them on one issue or another, but there can be no question of intimacy or companionship. The government in East Berlin wields power by the grace of others and lacks democratic legitimacy.

That is why the Soviet Union cannot, any more than our allies can, be dismissed from its solemn undertakings toward Germany as a whole.

Boosting prestige of the GDR is no business of the Federal Republic

Saying and showing that German foreign policy is geared to basic values and, although it is strictly down-to-earth, is not prepared to disregard dignity and self-respect could be the key to consolidating our relationship of trust with the United States.

No-one can be surprised that we are having trouble with the United States and the Americans are having trouble with us.

We cannot be indifferent to ourselves, but problems are relativised the moment one realises they cannot destroy a friendship based on common interests and convictions.

A country of Germany's size and in Germany's geographical location is ill advised to engage as a sporting activity in slating one US President after another in the most primitive manner year after year.

Germans nowadays seem intent on gunning for America and making scathing comments about US leaders.



Helmut Kohl, the youngest Chancellor in his moment of triumph.

Every Tom, Dick and Harry in politics and the media seems called on to criticise the United States and idolise the Soviet Union.

A divided country such as our own will always be in political jeopardy, easily given to neurotic traits, and that is why others make allowances for us.

We are well aware of the fact, but to ensure our very survival we must see to it that political common sense and good manners retain the upper hand over aberrations.

Our allies have, thank heavens, lent us every assistance for 30 years because they either realise or have a good idea what it must mean to feel that our fellow-countrymen in the other part of Germany are still refused the right of self-determination, let alone other basic rights, despite liberation from Nazi tyranny.

Provided we ourselves remain committed to our goals our allies will pay due regard to our rights.

Doubters may like to recall that France returned the Saar to Germany, its last prize of a precarious victory, because it preferred not to pervert the right to self-determination.

So we must re-establish mutual trust and ensure that we are not caught again between the fronts, which is something Europe cannot bear.

Why not? Because we are not small enough not to matter to our neighbours and not large enough to be able to strike a balance between the forces around us.

This is the point at which Germany's European policy is profoundly, lastingly justified. Far from being an obstacle, it is the prerequisite for the exercise of the right to self-determination in all Germany.

Here too, there is a far-reaching groundwork laid by all democratic forces in the Federal Republic.

A bid to bring about political unity by simple but effective means and without undue red tape, as undertaken by the ASEAN countries, for instance, could be undertaken on a wide front.

Harmonisation of German and French views in a constant dialogue will have an important part to play.

How Europe is to be defended is another issue we must come to terms with, and we would be well advised to start wondering, even though answers will be not easy to find.

It would be good if in taking stock we were all jointly (if possible) to arrive at the conclusion that we are too fixated on East-West ties, arms and disarmament.

We, the free and democratically ruled countries, who not for nothing are also highly industrialised and technologically advanced, exercise a greater power of attraction than the Soviet Union.

Our way of life is felt to be exemplary to such an extent that we feel bound to warn others not to repeat our mistakes.

This is the point, at which to repeat, for clarity's sake, that the Federal Republic regards the non-alignment of

many Third World countries as a constructive policy.

The only exception is the doctrine of non-alignment is a fig-leaf to cover up pro-Communist policies.

The enraging countries that in their own way after the collapse of colonialism are our partners and because we have no neo-colonialist objectives and do not pursue power politics.

We thus call neither their sovereignty nor their national independence in question.

In foreign trade policy we ought to be gravitating toward new centres of local stability and economic development, such as Asia and the Pacific.

They are where our funds should be invested. If invested rightly, they will help us to handle our own economic problems.

Charity and the missionary approach are inappropriate in ties between nations. Their place needs taking by cooperation from which both partners know they stand to benefit.

Relations are stabilised when it is apparent that we are particularly helpful to lend a hand in, say, boosting income to the youngest member of parliament or sales market of a commodity.

Charity and the missionary approach are not appropriate

The concept of donor and recipient countries has done more political damage than the material assistance done good.

A further formula, the idea of South ties, is equally unsuitable because it implies a fresh conflict. There is no need to assume this must be the case.

We will continue to be asked to supply arms, and by the terms of our regulations we could do so when it is in our interest.

Even in such a sensitive area as consensus is possible. It must be noted that refusal to cooperate in the sector is tantamount to moral condemnation of the country that made the signal request.

It implies that we Germans do trust it to make reasonable use of its means to keep the peace and to maintain political stability.

We shouldn't pass such judgments and we would be well advised to widen context to be less strict in judgments on others.

In several cases where German interests are not at stake it would be better to keep our views to ourselves. Periodic intervention by governments.

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The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor: Kurt Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English sub-editor: Simon Burnett. Distribution: Georgina Ploose. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 20 Schoena Avenue, Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 89 1. Telex: 02-14735.

Advertising rates: Tel. No. 15. Annual subscription DM 35.

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Friedrich Reinecke, Hamburg. Distributed in the USA by MAILING, Inc. 240 West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the editorial staff of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original text. No way abridged nor editorially restricted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper. Please indicate, above your address.

■ BONN

Kohl shows his mettle in the run up to power

His final spurt towards the chancellorship showed once more that Helmut Kohl has the qualities it needs to surmount political hurdles.

His friends are not quite sure whether or not to admire these qualities. His enemies don't know whether to mock them.

His attributes are staying power, nerves, a whiff of naiveté and the ability to roll with the punches.

Since he has entered politics, he has proved to others that he is better help us to handle our own economic problems.

He used his brains and the ability to make advantage of his rivals' weaknesses.

He has long been under pressure to live up to the superlatives that have been heaped upon him.

When he became prime minister of Rheinland-Palatinate at the age of 39, he was also the youngest head of a German government. And at 52 he is the youngest Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

His youth was remarkable only when it went with a drive to change. Even his earliest tentative steps within the young members' club of the CDU were marked by a certain audacity.

He could lead one to the conclusion that his life, but this is only so when one looks back.

He was already certain that the stage would be to step into Prime Minister Konrad Adenauer's shoes.

He was one of the straightforward, honourable politicians of the younger generation, and Kohl bided his time for years before assuming his office.

Doing so, he skipped a whole generation, marking a complete change in style and substance.

He is a university graduate, studied law and history and made his name with a thesis on "The Reformation of Parties After the War".

While he was employed by the chemicals industry, he was always of a political bent.

He had made a name for himself as a writer even before he became state minister. It was he who brought the Rheinland-Palatinate education and "one-room" schools.

He took charge of the cabinet, managed to channel two of his most ardent friends into it, who continued to follow him from there: Helmut Gelsinger and Bernhard Vogel.

He was elected to the Bundestag in 1961 and neither of them would have been his cabinet post in state politics.

He was in favour of a seat in the Bonn parliament for anybody but Helmut Kohl.

While they were, Kohl once more showed his proverbial talent for putting the right person in the right place.

Although the CDU/CSU elite in Bonn and Munich at that time mocked the young Kohl as a "country boy" with a somewhat "baroque" way of life, Kohl himself regarded his post simply as a preliminary exercise for the office he ultimately strove for, along with other politicians. The only difference was that he was more certain than the others of attaining it.

His probation time as the Prime Minister of Rheinland-Palatinate has convinced him that he will be a chancellor like no other.

His assistants agree with him inasmuch as they describe him as "a government personality," a man who must hold a government post to assert his authority and make the best of his talents.

Looking back, his road from Mainz to the Chancellery in Bonn must appear to him like a march through a dark valley in the course of which many of his former companions left him and former friends began to doubt him as past glory dimmed.

Kohl was far less successful on a national plane than he had been in state politics.

This might have to do with the fact that the tasks assigned to him by the CDU leadership were rather unrewarding. Thus, for instance, he was made chairman of a commission that was to have developed the "Berlin Programme".

Though Kohl could still come to terms with the fact that his ideas on *Deutschlandpolitik* were too progressive for the conservative party leadership, it took him a long time to recover from the defeat on the labour participation issue.

Having misjudged the majorities of the 1971 party congress in Düsseldorf, he dropped his own pro-labour model and voted for Alfred Dregger's pro-management approach that was later passed. But the majority was so slim that it became obvious that Kohl's mo-

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Egon Bahr always suspected him of lacking enthusiasm and initiative on *Ostpolitik* and arms control.

This accusation, as Herr Genscher both suspected and feared, was motivated more by consideration for Social Democrats strongly critical of Herr Schmidt's foreign and security policy than by a realistic assessment of the position.

On the day of the Bundestag debate Willy Brandt said détente was not a state of affairs; it was a dynamic process. Treaties with the Eastern bloc must not just be fulfilled but instilled with life.

But Afghanistan, Poland and the Soviet missile build-up are not states of affairs either; they are part of the dynamic process of imperialistic Soviet foreign policy.

This is something Bonn's foreign policy cannot afford to disregard. What does that mean? It means first that policy must concentrate on protecting and maintaining what has already been achieved.

That is what the new Bonn government has in mind; and credibly so, since it is in the national interest.

No government in its right senses can afford to jeopardise the benefits of the

del would have been adopted had he stuck to his guns.

The premiership of Rheinland-Palatinate, which he assumed in 1969, was tailor-made for him.

He soon dominated the scene at the Mainz palace that houses the state government like a duke in his principality.

Together with his government team, he took the small, backward state of forests, gardens and vineyards into the 20th century.

He attracted industry (and despite the influx of traditionally Social Democratic blue collar workers he managed to corner the absolute majority for the CDU); he introduced municipal reforms and rezoned; together with Helmut Gelsinger, he also reformed the social affairs and public health system, brought the trade unions and management to the negotiating table and paralysed the opposition. In fact, his SPD rival, Alfred Dregger, was one of his secret admirers.

It was also Kohl who set aside times when people could come and put their problems before him — a move that proved extremely popular.

Even in those days, his family (he has two sons) saw little of him, and they were lucky if they had a weekend together.

Kohl's see-sawing disappointed not only the reform wing of his party but also the conservative wing, who saw him as an opportunist who bends with the wind.

One of his major mistakes was standing against Rainer Barzel for the party chairmanship. Barzel received almost three times as many votes as Kohl and became the Chancellorship nominee but was defeated a short while later in the autumn 1972 elections.

By the time Barzel resigned the chairmanship, Kohl's position was firm enough to win him the post.

It was at that time that Kohl established ties with two other politicians who were to have a major impact on his career. One of them was Hans-Dietrich Genscher with whom he talked about a CDU/CSU-FDP coalition the night following the 1969 national elections — at the same time that Walter Scheel and Willy Brandt had already agreed on an SPD-FDP coalition.

At the time, Kohl thought Genscher

Four-Power Berlin Agreements and progress in intra-German ties.

None can be in favour of an uncontrolled arms race or of subordinating Germany's economic interests to set ideological ideas in Washington as demanded in connection with the Soviet gas pipeline contract.

This does not mean running after the Spirit of Westphalia (where Helmut Schmidt conferred with the East German leader, Herr Honecker, last December), which is largely a phantom.

It does not mean backing ideas of a more independent role for Europe should the arms control talks threaten to break down.

Such bids would not only weaken the Western alliance but also undermine Bonn's position by encouraging Soviet hopes of driving a wedge between America and Europe after all.

The temptation must be all the greater for the Soviet Union now it can no longer count on a rapprochement between the superpowers in the second half of President Reagan's term.

This it can hardly do, given the Kremlin's failure to solve its own leadership problems and Mr Reagan's ideological inflexibility.

When policy stagnates between the



Helmut Kohl, the youngest Chancellor in his moment of triumph.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

meant that the FDP would muster enough votes to elect Kurt Georg Kiesinger as Chancellor.

The other was Franz Josef Strauss, with whom he had a head-on clash and who was to prove fateful. When Kohl was narrowly defeated in the 1976 national elections, Strauss proceeded to break away from the CDU/CSU alliance (the Bad Kreuth decision). The rift was subsequently mended.

Among Kohl's positive traits is that he bears no lasting grudges against his rivals, opponents or partners. He also never hits below the belt.

During his six years in Bonn, he has frequently given the impression of an amateur among pros. But he has always had a sound nose for what makes the citizen tick. Helmut Kohl is not exactly a brilliant orator. But he can lay claim to being a Chancellor who understands the man-in-the-street.

Klaus Dreher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 September 1982)

superpowers there is no way in which Bonn can bring about fresh movement, let alone détente.

The dynamic process in foreign policy is headlong not toward more détente but toward greater tension. The new Bonn government could soon find itself facing a test of nerves.

As for missile modernisation, the Genscha talks are almost certain to break down, with the result that there is likely to be domestic unrest.

Herr Kohl will find it no easier than Herr Schmidt would have done to gain acceptance of a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in Germany.

The Social Democrats must already be aware that they will share responsibility for determining whether we emerge from this particular debate with our alliance ties, our security and our democracy unscathed.

As for Poland, it faces a restive winter that may well lead to fresh disagreement in the West on the right reaction.

Caught in the dilemma between ideology and interest, the new government might find itself on the move faster and more furiously than it intended.

Dieter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1982)

■ BONN

Schmidt: not a man to leave the helm voluntarily

For years Helmut Schmidt felt nothing but contempt for Helmut Kohl. He thoroughly disliked the CDU leader and Shadow Chancellor.

He thinly veiled this personal dislike by referring to the edge he clearly felt he enjoyed over Herr Kohl in ability and experience.

But Herr Schmidt was not the man to make a point of not wishing Herr Kohl all the best when he won the vote of confidence and took over as Chancellor.

He remains convinced that he himself would be the better Chancellor by far, but he has far too much respect for democratic institutions to be motivated solely by personal animosity at such a time.

Schmidt will obviously have expected his Chancellorship to come to an end on a different note, and it was bound to do so whichever way the voting went.

If Herr Kohl had failed to get the majority he needed, Chancellor Schmidt would have remained in office for a mere two months more pending fresh elections.

Arguably Schmidt might not have been able to visualise ever calling it a day. He is one of those people who would never voluntarily quit, either because they're conscientious or because they're convinced no-one else could do the job as well, let alone better.

His close associates have been known to suggest he might retire. He refused point-blank despite health problems. He also paid scant attention to warnings that the Social and Free Democratic coalition was on the verge of breakdown.

But when there was no longer any denying that its days were numbered he did not wait until his majority vanished into thin air; he forced his opponents, Genscher and Lambertsdorf, to quit.

When the chips were down Chancellor Schmidt was determined not only to take his leave in dignity but also to do the right thing by his party, the Social Democrats.

He had always had difficulties with the SPD and was often at odds with it, even though he had served as vice-chairman of the party since 1968.

Schmidt first displeased the SPD when, as a former first lieutenant in the Wehrmacht, he took part in a Bundeswehr exercise for reservists a few years after rearmament, to which many Social Democrats had been strongly opposed.

He failed to gain election as SPD leader in his home town, Hamburg, while later, as floor leader, Cabinet Minister and Chancellor, he fought pitched battles with SPD leader Willy Brandt.

Herr Brandt, he felt, was opening the party too widely to new and fashionable trends.

He was at daggers drawn with left-wing Young Socialists. In Hamburg he once told party delegates they were stricken by a "crisis of the brain."

These battles went down in post-war SPD history, as have Schmidt's more recent disputes with Erhard Eppler, the former SPD leader in Baden-Württemberg, and Oskar Lafontaine, SPD mayor of Saarbrücken.

He took a dim view of Herr Brandt's determination to throw open the party to a wide range of centre-left views, pre-

ferring to rely on the trade unions and traditionally Social Democratic voters.

Helmut Schmidt did not like the idea of appealing and relying to any great extent on new social strata for support. He long had misgivings about the newcomers with their half-baked ideas.

Personal relations between Herr Schmidt and Herr Brandt have improved substantially in recent months, but the basic problem inherent in this difference in outlook remains.

So it would be amazing if Schmidt were to accept Herbert Wehner's offer of taking over from Herr Wehner, 76, as leader of the SPD parliamentary party.

That would be sure to lead to constant clashes, and they could well be even more serious now the SPD is in opposition in Bonn.

It would even be a personal sacrifice for the party's sake from Herr Schmidt's point of view if he were to stand for Chancellor in the general election next year.

He might well, as Shadow Chancellor, win the SPD several per cent more votes at the polls, but he would be unlikely to forget that he was being used solely as a vote-winner.

The SPD may have branded Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader and Foreign Minister, a traitor. But Herr Schmidt and other Social Democrats are well aware that the SPD is partly to blame for the gradual break-up of the SPD-FDP coalition.

Herr Schmidt himself cannot entirely be absolved of blame. He was so worried by the prospect of worldwide deflation that he preferred not to reduce the



national debt in the good years that followed the initial round of oil price increases in 1973/74.

He was too late in realising that the decline in GNP growth rates would make it impossible to continue many welfare and other financial provisions without cuts.

Instead of embarking on a change of direction in good time by making minor, cautious changes he waited until spring 1981, six months after the last general election, before proposing cuts that were, as he admitted, "asking a great deal of my parliamentary party."

These cuts, in the 1982 budget estimates, promptly brought tension in the coalition to a head. In the 1981 summer recess there was already talk of a choice between a turning point or calling it a day.

Schmidt the international economist neglected home ground. He counted on the trade unions' common sense, referring to even higher unemployment elsewhere and pilloried high US interest rates at every opportunity.

His international economic analyses sounded magnificent and oo-one denied that he knew what he was talking about on monetary policy, but he allowed announcements and promises to be made that could not possibly be kept.

He allowed legislation to be passed that was bound to need amending and

developments to take their course that necessitated quick repair jobs rather than drawing up long-term concepts by which to influence or determine the course of developments.

In comparison with his two immediate predecessors as Bonn Chancellor, Willy Brandt and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Helmut Schmidt could rightly feel he was playing a leading role on the international economic stage.

He served only two years as Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, but he was an economics graduate and his theoretical knowledge had been fleshed out with practical experience as SPD leader in the Bundestag.

He first made a name for himself in security policy but was so disappointed at getting nowhere in Opposition in Bonn that in 1961 he returned to Hamburg as Senator for Home Affairs.

In 1962 large areas of the city were devastated by floods. Helmut Schmidt set aside legal provisions that were, in any case, unclear, and personally supervised and assumed responsibility for rescue and relief operations.

This earned him the reputation of being a man of action, an image he took good care to retain, although he was later less enthusiastic about it.

His interests, inclinations and preferences grew with each successive political assignment he took on.

As Defence Minister in the early years of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn he was sceptical about the *Ostpolitik* pursued by Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr.

He later became an enthusiastic advocate of what he even went so far as to call security partnership with Moscow. He visited East German leader Erich Honecker in the GDR and would like, if he manages to find the time, to write a book about the two German states.

He only showed reluctance when a strange combination of Helmut Kohl, the CDU leader, and intellectual called on him to assume both political and intellectual leadership.

He suspected this appeal of representing a demand for ideological leadership, whereas he has always been in favour of a pragmatic approach.

Helmut Schmidt felt that political and intellectual leadership were not to be combined. He had no objection to lining the walls of the Chancellor's Office with paintings by artists banned in the Third Reich as degenerate.

He was happy to have a large Henry Moore statue in the garden of the Chancellor's Office, and these interests were genuine, not artificial.

But he was convinced that to be a moral authority, the conscience of the nation, as it were, was irreconcilable with the political job of running the government.

He is well aware that politics calls not just as he regularly emphasises, for consistency and predictability, clarity and truth, but also for plays and tactics, play-acting and gamesmanship.

Schmidt was one of the keenest advocates of emergency legislation (provisions drawn up in the late 60s for allocating responsibilities in the event of the proverbial emergency) in the SPD.

The exaggerated fears of its opponents may have been dispelled to time but he conceded some years later that he would, on reflection, prefer to have made somewhat different provisions in two or three instances.

But his major exercise in gamesmanship in recent years must surely have been Nato missile modernisation, the plan to introduce a new generation of medium-range US missiles in response to the threat posed by Soviet S-20s.



Put a high rating on friendship with the USSR, Helmut Schmidt. (Photo: J. H. Dorn)

He was seriously worried that the vict thrust might result in military consequences that would have been fatal for Europe.

That was why he sought on several occasions in hours of talks to impress on Mr Brezhnev in person the consequences. In the end the Soviet leader was so riled that he brushed the work from the table.

Herr Schmidt succeeded in political parties is all the more difficult when double standards are applied. In the end the Soviet leader was so riled that he brushed the work from the table.

At times Herr Schmidt has run a tight ship (and continues to do so) of allowing political perspicacity to be clouded by personal relationships.

He rates friendships highly, even mutual respect is all they amount to and once he is convinced that someone has outstanding personal qualities, he is willing to make him change his mind.

In this connection the point that rises least weight with Schmidt is the person in question might be on the other side of the political fence.

Why else would he have invited Hermann Höcherl of the CSU and Christian Democrats Rainer Barzel and Gerhard Schröder to his 40th wedding anniversary a few months ago?

Health problems have twice put him more trouble than he was prepared to admit. A few months after he took over at the Defence Ministry his health seemed to be declining rapidly. Doctors finally diagnosed and treated him for glandular trouble.

Throughout 1981 he had heart trouble. In October he was given a pacemaker and sought to play down the physical repercussions of his condition. But he is unlikely completely to have recovered.

In recent weeks he has seemed to old self again, to have reverted to old convictions. But that will have mainly due to the feeling of emergency resulting from his decision to make sure it was he and not others who determined when he was to call it a day.

After eight and a half years of restricted to the role of a linkman between two conflicting interests Helmut Schmidt enjoyed once more, as he has his leave, the feeling of winding down.

Hans Rühl (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 September 1982)

THE EEC

Proposal aims at forcing multinationals to reveal information

to force multinational corporations with subsidiaries in Europe to reveal what is going on in the motor industry as a whole. But vetting has been delayed because of opposition. There have been objections from many firms, including some in America. Hise-Hagen Bremer, of Die Welt describes the background to the proposal.

On 17 December 1980, the management and staff of the Belgian works in Forest, near Brussels, were surprised that the plant was to be shut down two weeks later.

The management and workers knew the company was in trouble. But they did not lessen the shock. A year before the 905 people employed at the plant had been assured that it would be kept open "even if we have to

Foreign policy

Continued from page 2

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Günter Diehl (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 1 October 1982)

make brassieres one day instead of cars."

It was a courageous statement to make considering the problems of the motor industry as a whole.

The management at Forest were not told of the closure decision until it was final.

The European Trade Union Federation (ETF) quotes this case as "the most crass" example of how multinational corporations are powerless against their foreign head offices.

Management at Forest had no choice. They had to shut down the plant as told by the head office in Paris. That meant that a collective bargaining deal drawn up at Forest was not worth the paper it was written on. The deal provided that staff were to be consulted on all important decisions.

ETF says there should be laws to make sure that employees of European subsidiaries of multinational corporations are told what is going on. It has produced a list of 18 cases to make its point.

The European Parliament in Strasbourg last month dealt with a bill along these lines. The debate was held under the general heading "Vredeling Guidelines", after their author, Dutch Socialist Henk Vredeling, a former EEC commissioner.

The aim of the guidelines is to control the activities of multinational corporations in the EEC and make them conform to uniform European standards, so that people can find out what they are doing.

If this is achieved it would mark the first concrete success for the international trade union movement in a fight to limit the power of the multinationals that began ten years ago.

The European Parliament will present its recommendations at its next session in October.

The EEC Commission will then put its guidelines before the Council of Ministers for a final decision.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the vote in the European Parliament will soon be followed by a Council of Ministers decision.

The debate on the Vredeling paper, which the EEC Commission presented on 24 October 1980, has caused as much controversy on a European plane

as labour co-determination caused in Germany.

Essentially, the draft provides that the head office of a corporation must regularly tell subsidiaries of important economic and financial matters concerning the corporation as a whole.

This obligation would include investment, cutbacks, and closures, the shifting plants, new production methods, and cooperation with other companies.

The subsidiaries would be obliged to tell staff representatives.

Sanctions would be imposed where there were breaches.

Predictably, this has upset management.

UNICE, a federation of European industrial associations, questioned the need for such guidelines.

The 40,000 companies that form UNICE, a statement by the federation said, would be subjected to an information obligation that they fulfil anyway — mostly voluntarily.

The National Federation of German Industry (BDI), a powerful member of UNICE, and the National Association of German Employers (BDA) also rejected the guidelines as "superfluous and dangerous to the social climate."

Labour-management relations, they said, were organic and historic structures within the EEC that differed from country to country.

BDI and BDA suggested that the criteria as used in the guidelines would apply not only to multinational corporations but to medium sized companies as well and that they would expose them to an "unchecked information and consultation obligation."

According to the London *Financial Times*, it was primarily America's industry that reacted angrily to the proposals because they would also apply to the European subsidiaries of companies based outside the Common Market.

The National Foreign Trade Council in New York and the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels said that this all would have an effect on American investments in Europe.

Individual American corporations with European subsidiaries jointly whipped up support against the proposals.

Their action is spearheaded by law-

yer Bart Fisher, a partner in the Washington law firm Patton, Boggs & Blow.

According to the *International Herald Tribune*, Fisher — acting for his industrial clients, among them the food firm Mars — managed to persuade some senators and congressmen to table bills in Congress that would, under penalty, prohibit US companies from revealing business data to Europe.

The campaign mounted by Fisher, who, in an interview with the French daily *Le Monde*, threatened retaliatory action by American industry, raised some eyebrows in his own camp.

Several major corporations, including IBM, Kodak, Ford, General Motors and International Harvester, publicly distanced themselves from his threats. And the National Foreign Trade Council struck Fisher's law office from its membership list.

America's industrial lobby is trying to be more discreet in putting its views to Europeans.

US industrialists no longer want to protest directly against the guidelines. Instead, they want to exert their influence on EEC institutions through UNICE.

The Vredeling Guidelines, which were originally expected to gather dust in the drawers of EEC bureaucrats, have kicked it up instead.

The EEC Economic and Social Affairs Committee — a consultative body consisting of labour, management and representatives of such disparate interests as the trades, farmers and consumers — has voted narrowly in favour.

The European Parliament's legal, economic and social affairs committees, have also voted in favour.

A proposal by the German Christian Democrat Philipp von Bismarck to water the guidelines down on some points found no majority in the economic affairs committee.

A "moderate" recommendation by a British Conservative MEP put forward in the social affairs committee was defeated by a majority consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

The course of the committee meetings made it clear that the Vredeling paper can no longer be brushed aside in the European Parliament.

The "opposition" is therefore trying to delay matters through a flood of amendment proposals.

This has been made easier because the text of the Commission's draft is unclear in parts.

The 284 amendment motions, many of which have not yet been translated into the official languages of the Community, have forced the European Parliament to postpone voting in October.

It is, however, unlikely that these delaying tactics will prevent a majority in favour.

The major points concern not only the question as to how large a company must be for the guidelines to apply but also how often management must inform the staff. They also concern the question as to how extensive and binding this information obligation is to be.

While the opponents of the guidelines (primarily British Conservatives and some Christian Democrats and Liberals) favour only principles governing voluntary information and are trying to reduce the extent of the information through special secrecy clauses, the supporters (primarily Euro-MPs close to the trade unions, Socialists, Communists and some Christian Democrats) insist on binding legal provisions.

Hans-Hagen Bremer (Die Zeit, 1 October 1982)

Confidence vote puts Kohl in

Continued from page 1

electorate and gaining confidence? Can he keep Strauss at bay? Can the FDP regain electoral support in time? For the sake of party politics one can but hope it does.

Survival of the FDP in the Bundestag would surely be preferable to absolute majorities, and definitely preferable to the catastrophe of a hung parliament.

So from now on the Liberals must make an all-out effort to present a distinctive appearance, and to do so they will need the support of left-wing Liberals who are now sulking in the wings.

The electoral position will be similar to 1980 in that as now the opponent is Herr Strauss.

One can but hope that FDP voters, when the emotional dust has settled,

gradually come to realise this is the case. The next general election could, like 1980, be an anti-Strauss vote.

To strengthen the FDP would be to weaken Herr Strauss's position.

If the coalition led by Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher were to fail in the short term troubled times would lie ahead: either a minority government or a Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats.

It would not be the first Grand Coalition, but a coalition of the two major parties would be undesirable nonetheless. The alternative would be for the Greens, or environmentalists, and the Reds, or Social Democrats, to succeed in taking the country to the brink of un-

governability. Jürgen Offenbach (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 2 October 1982)

THE ECONOMY

Immediate steps needed to stabilise banking system

Bonn economic policy makers have taken the easy way out by blaming unemployment on stagnating growth, structural changes in the world economy and lack of demand.

These explanations are as superficial as attempts to blame it all on anti-inflationary policy. The fact is that Germany's economy would have been strong enough to cope with the world-wide crisis if Bonn had heeded the warnings in time.

Economic policy everywhere until right into the 1960s was directed at high growth through cheap money. And this is exactly what was needed in the first post-war decade.

The overall growth of net earnings permitted an ever more generous wage policy which climaxed in a wage explosion in 1969, together with a fine-mesh social security net.

Public sector spending grew at a dizzying rate and with it, of course, the public debt.

But then, in the late 1960s, the world began to change. The excesses of previous years, claimed their toll and growth was halted.

But the policy makers ignored this and the much admired Federal Republic of Germany, along with other countries, stumbled into the turbulent 1970s.

The monetary confusion that was to follow was foreshadowed in an early stage. To prevent the Deutschmark from skyrocketing beyond its actual value, the Bundesbank had to buy billions of dollars and sell Deutschmarks. This boosted the liquidity of banks and, along with it, the inflation rates.

The consequences of the transition to floating exchange rates coincided with the quadrupling of oil prices.

The reaction was slow in coming and now, seduced by the temporary weakness of Opec (which has purely economic reasons), we are once more neglecting the task of finding alternative sources of energy.

We also pay too little attention to the overburdening of the international financing system through the excessive indebtedness of many countries.

What is needed now is more stringent bank controls, a legally stipulated consolidation of the balances of banking concerns and safeguards in time against a possible collapse of banks. We must not allow ourselves to leave a dangerous development unchecked but must take preventive action.

Since wage policy did not immediately after the oil shock take into account that buying power would be transferred to the Opec countries, a recession occurred in 1974 and 1975, together with spiralling inflation rates.

Industry, fighting the deterioration of the cost-price ratio, became vulnerable. As earnings dwindled, investments also declined. Capital investments in this country rose by only 18 per cent in the 1970s, compared with 49 per cent in Japan.

The growing volume of state borrowing put a strain on capital markets and hiked interest rates.

Those who today maintain that our growing exports prove our competitiveness tend to overlook the fact that the influx of foreign orders rose only as

long as the Deutschmark was cheap for foreign buyers.

But things have changed now, and foreign orders are declining. And experts will follow suit with a slight time lag.

There can be no overlooking the fact that Germany is lagging behind technologically, which means that it must step up research and development.

Following intensive and concerted discussions, it should be able to change the social security system.

Legislators have gone overboard in providing social benefits that can now no longer be paid for.

But since no coalition wants to face an election campaign under the cloud of having dismantled the social security system, it is unlikely that any reforms will be made instantly.

This also applies to the reorientation of fiscal policy as a whole. The supplementary budget for 1982 and the 1983 federal budget must be passed before the year is over. But it is unthinkable that this will be done in one fell swoop.

New rehabilitation measures will be modest and more borrowing inevitable. What is possible, however, is to shift the emphasis from consumption to investment spending. This would have to be followed in 1983 by a combination of higher direct and lower indirect taxes in the form of increased VAT.

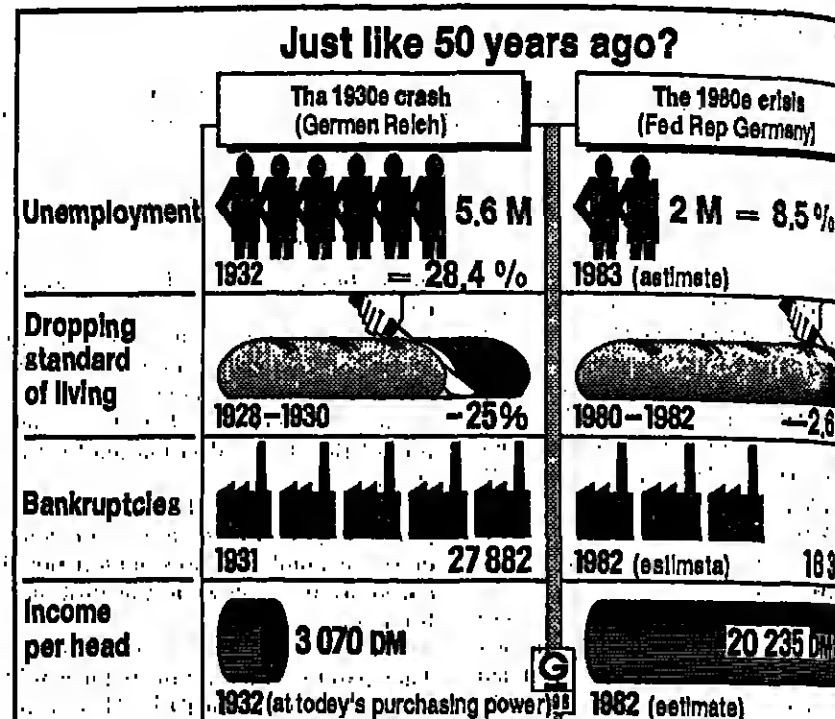
Since 1983 will predictably bring with it serious setbacks in the international economy, any new economic policy will have to make the necessary provisions to cope with such risks.

And any long-term programme must also aim at creating new jobs. Such a programme should include deregulation, stemming state bureaucracy and changing the public sector spending policy with the new emphasis being on investment. We also need a more equitable system of social benefits, more confidence in the economy and continued restructuring of our industrial production with a view to preserving jobs.

In short, the entire fiscal system needs reorganisation. Germany has paid dearly in the past 18 months to learn its lesson.

Walter Trautmann

(Nürnbergischer Nachrichten, 24 September 1982)



On the brink of disaster as new patterns emerge

Eleven million are out of work in EEC countries, including two million in Germany. Twenty five million are out of work in OECD countries.

This and other indicators show that the world economy is on the verge of a major crisis. Since the spring, the slump has worsened in almost every country, including Germany.

The Kiel Institute for the World Economy is pessimistic: It forecasts that demand and production in Western Europe and Japan will decline further.

And even in the United States there is no sign that the continued slump will now be followed by a marked improvement.

Other forecasts are equally pessimistic. They say the further decline in the world economy will also cut back foreign orders in Germany.

According to the Bundesbank, the trend will soon result in a fall in exports. Exports will no longer act as the locomotive of the economy.

What is happening now is that new economic patterns are becoming visible, reflecting the worldwide crisis and the growing current account problems of the Third World and the East Bloc countries, which have had to cut down on their imports.

This has made the domestic market all the more important. Home demand must be stimulated.

The next Bonn government should

concentrate on a double strategy: reactivating the principles of a economy, investment potentials must be thoroughly strengthened at the consumption while not losing sight of the importance of consolidating the social security financed. This would serve to provide more money investment.

The most dangerous weakness in the world to invest.

In this country, investment has been declining for years.

This has brought Germany on a downward trend in 1982. By 1976, par with the other industrial nations, there was a slight rise in the investment.

Yet everybody knows that low investment is the main reason for the economy's problems — low growth, high unemployment.

At the same time, there is a danger that rising unemployment will be taken as an excuse for protectionist measures and higher subsidies.

Fortunately, there are some signs of improvement.

In its latest monthly report, the Bundesbank speaks of a "turning point" on the stock exchange, which is planning its hopes on a new government in Bonn.

Another major positive aspect is development of the balance of payments and the inflation rate, which obviously passed its peak.

Major framework conditions for industry have improved, particularly stabilisation of production costs.

Fiscal policy makers are also realising that social security payments must be cut back if investment is to be boosted.

Alling public sector finances on the economic structure and the undergrowth of the last few decades should be reduced.

This does not mean that this is the way to implementing a "market economy manifesto." But change must be made if things are to improve.

There are plenty of possible ways of defusing the crisis and finding about a cure. But all steps in the direction should start at home.

Bonn has the double chance of a beginning and of a relatively still economy. It would therefore be more disappointing if this chance

was not used.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 September 1982)

BUSINESS

Era of the disappearing entrepreneur

Small businessman is becoming scarce in Germany. People are less likely to take the risks involved than in the past.

A few figures: In 1960, there were 2,700 bankruptcies. In 1980, there were more than 9,000. In the first six months this year 7,500 businesses had to throw in the towel.

The most important reason for the dwindling number of entrepreneurs, however, is the change in attitude towards work and leisure time. The employed working population is becoming more like civil servants.

In deciding whether to go into business or not, they have to weigh factors that Professor Norbert Szyperski of Cologne University's Seminar on Planning puts this way: On the one hand there is freedom of decision and action, the implementation of personal ideas and independence — the price of which is a high degree of risk and hard work. Many consider this price too high.

On the other hand, there is a good income, much leisure time and an extensive social security net. Who would exchange this for all the sweat and tears of running a business? Clearly, only those with a strong drive for independence.

Naturally, the reluctance to go into business does not apply to all sectors in equal measure. But the golden years of the Grundriss and Krupp, Flicks and Siemens are over.

According to an Aliensbach opinion poll, 11 per cent of the employed population was interested in taking the plunge into business in 1962. By 1976, this had fallen to seven per cent.

There was a slight rise in the year of 1980, experts do not regard this as a turning point.

Business, economists and the business community regard the general situation as a major economic and social crisis.

Pieroth, Economic Affairs Secretary in Berlin and himself an entrepreneur, said that there were too few entrepreneurs for the needs of the economy-governed social state.

But that neighbouring countries are better off in this respect is not a consolation.

Examples: The proportion of employed to the total working population dropped from 22 per cent in 1971 to 17 per cent in 1980 in France and 16.4 to 10.4 per cent in Holland. In America, it dropped from 6.8 per cent during the same period.

There are many reasons. Many who are out of business were victims of the economic structure and the inflation process in industry and commerce.

For example, the corner grocer could compete with the supermarket.

But economic conditions don't favour small business: energy and materials are scarce and expensive.

Among the highest in the country (before income and corporation taxes) dropped from 4.6 per cent in 1971 to 3 per cent in 1981.

Business decisions are hampered by a flood of laws and regulations.

Professor Herbert Giersch, president of the Institute for the World Economy, said: "Many of the fore-

gners who run businesses here would never have taken the plunge had they been able to read the German rules and regulations."

The state of the economy and the tide of bankruptcies are not exactly encouraging.

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The first year when again more companies were entered into the Companies Register than were deleted was 1977. Last year, the number of new companies (52,000) declined again, but it still exceeded the number of those going out of business by 30,000.

The sector that offers some hope is the service industry. According to the Federal Statistical Office, there was a rise of 15 per cent to 750,000 independent businesses over the past 20 years, making this the strongest bastion of the self-employed.

The danger to the economy in the long run lies in the fact that virtually none of the newly established businesses are innovative. New technologies or pioneering inventions as entrepreneurial springboards are rarities.

The least inclination to go into business can be found among these groups that could have provided decisive impulses for technical innovation, i.e. engineers, concludes the Cologne University Seminar on Planning.

Last year, Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bülow said: "We must provide incentives for technology-oriented entrepreneurs because it is here that our chances lie — especially in times of rising unemployment — to provide new jobs and impulses for a broad application of new technologies."

His Ministry is working on attempts to revive this type of entrepreneurial spirit, and DM8m has been set aside for this purpose in the Ministry's 1983 budget.

At the latest by the beginning of next year the Ministry intends to present a plan that will provide incentives in the form of financial assistance — through tax relief, favourable credit terms or non-repayable subsidies.

Most new entrepreneurs regard financing as their biggest obstacle.

According to the Bonn Institute for Research into Small and Medium Sized

Businesses, 50 per cent of new entrepreneurs need starting capital of more than DM60,000, 20 per cent need more than DM150,000 and only 17 per cent can manage on less than DM30,000.

The many public sector credit facilities aimed at helping a business have one major disadvantage: too few people know about them.

The same applies to the counselling services provided by the various chambers of commerce and similar organisations.

The fact that one in two new entrepreneurs has to give up in the first five years shows that there is a need for much more sound information.

More thorough and expert preparation could have saved quite a few of these new businesses.

In view of unemployment problems, it must also be remembered that a sound policy aimed at promoting small and medium sized businesses is also a sound employment policy. After all, this type of business employs more than two-thirds of the total work force.

Helke Braun
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 24 September 1982)

The bank that gives its money away

DM3,000. This naturally means that any group that needs money to make a major investment like buying a farm would have to be fairly large.

GLS now backs 88 Waldorf schools, 56 agricultural projects, 56 teaching and therapeutic institutions, Waldorf kindergartens, youth projects, training facilities and old people's homes: some 400 projects all told.

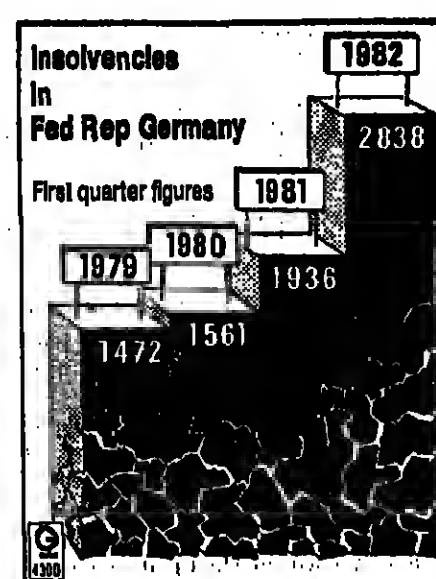
The bank's guidelines don't come from a banking manual but from the teaching of Rudolf Steiner who said: "The good of a community of people working together is the greater the less the individual lays claim to the proceeds of his work, i.e. the more of these proceeds he turns over to his fellow man and the more he satisfies his own needs from the work of others rather than his own."

So the bank promotes primarily projects in which many people live and work together, putting their incomes into one pot from which everybody takes as much as he believes he needs.

Private ownership of means of production has been eliminated. Thus, for instance, the Sophienlust farm belongs to all of the 80 people who live and work on it.

The bank requires no collateral. Potential borrowers are simply interviewed to find out what sort of people they are; but large sums are usually lent only to borrower-communities.

The rule here is that every member of the community can borrow up to



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Naturally, the money the GLS uses must come from somewhere — even if the bank is not interested in making a profit.

The 3,500 depositors can choose whether they want to draw regular interest on their money or X per cent less than regular or no interest at all.

They must be pretty convinced anthroposophists to go along with such an arrangement: 700 of the depositors have opted for the "no interest" arrangement.

Burkart: "Most of those who go to Kalkar or Brokdorf to demonstrate against the nuclear power stations there have savings or checking accounts in regular banks. And while they demonstrate, their banks use their money to finance these projects."

This is quite an extreme example; but not convincing enough to persuade one to take one's money from a regular bank and put it in a GLS account. The balance sheet of this bank shows that it has itself invested more than DM12m with other banks and what those banks finance with that money those banks finance these projects."

Even the GLS cannot exist as on island in the banking system.

What Burkart would like best is for people not to invest their money with his bank but to use it to back initiatives with direct credits. As he puts it, the ultimate goal of his bank is to become superfluous.

Dieter Hwannek
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 September 1982)

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(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 September 1982)

PERSPECTIVE

Working out a future for the past that lies in a cellar: filed Nazi records

Yard after yard of filing cabinets full of Nazi records is stored in a cellar in Zehlendorf, a Berlin suburb in the American sector of the divided city.

The cellar used to be an SS phone-tapping centre, but for over 30 years it has housed the records of the tappers and the tapped.

They include two almost complete sets of records of Nazi party members, including handwritten membership application forms, so no-one can say he never knew he was a member.

The 10.7 million membership cards were found by the US Army at the end of the war in a paper mill near Munich, where the party planned to destroy them.

They include about 600,000 SS personnel files, accounting for roughly 60 per cent of SS membership, and 500,000 SA membership files.

Then there are 100,000 files of the *Volksgerichtshof*, the People's Court of Roland Freisler, the hanging judge, and the arbitration tribunal of the Nazi party.

There were 1.5 million files of party correspondence, 2.5 million file cards amassed by the immigration centre for *Auslandsdeutsche*, or ethnic Germans from beyond the borders of the Reich.

There are 500,000 files of the *Reichskulturkammer*, the Nazi organisation that ran the arts in the Third Reich, and



neat rows of documents relating to all manner of other Third Reich organisations.

They include files neatly lettered along the spine with names such as *Lebensborn*, National Socialist gold badge of honour, National Socialist senior members' league and *Reichswerke Hermann Göring*.

The document centre is run by the US State Department, and strict rules govern who is given access and what they are allowed to read.

Information or copies of records are supplied only to courts, government authorities in friendly countries and historians.

In the early post-war years the files were used mainly for trials of war criminals and denazification proceedings.

Nowadays they are used mainly to process applications by German nationals for compensation for property forfeited in the East.

Before long the files will in their entirety be of no more than historic interest.

For years negotiations have been held with a view to transferring custody of the records to German authorities, but in Berlin many things are more

complicated than elsewhere, so it still takes time.

In autumn 1979 Bonn Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said the document centre would be taken over by German authorities by 1981 at the latest.

The Foreign Office, the Interior Ministry, the Federal Archives and US authorities were agreed in principle that the files were to be handed over to the Berlin unit of the *Bundesverwaltungsamt*, a Bonn government administrative agency.

The points at issue were who was to be allowed to consult the files and in what connection. Who should be entitled to consult Nazi, SS and SA records and how were the rights of Nazi party members who were still alive to be protected?

Agreement has since been reached on these points. The agreement on the transfer of custody, including regulations governing use of the facility, is ready to be signed.

There is even an entry in the Bonn budget for the administrative costs of running the Nazi document centre. But the USA has yet to sign on the dotted line.

There are said to be technical and legal problems still outstanding. The technical problems probably amount to the fact that the Americans first want to microfilm the roughly 30 million files.

They have been working on this for years but have still only microfilmed about half the contents of the cellar.

No-one seems sure what the legal problems are. Someone or other in Washington is still not entirely happy about some turn of phrase or other in the regulations governing use of the facilities.

The going has been just as slow on the hand-over of the former *Kammergericht*, or superior court of justice, also in the US sector.

West Berlin Senate has been negotiating for the return of this building, which served as the headquarters of the Allied Control Council after the war.

480 empty rooms

West Berlin's *Kammergericht* is housed in cramped quarters in the former *Reichskriegsgericht*, or court martial, and a number of other buildings.

There were plans to build a new courthouse, but they were shelved as long as there were hopes the Allies might vacate the Control Council building.

The Control Council has not met since Marshal Shokolovskii declared a session adjourned on 20 March 1948, while the Allied Travel Office, which used to be housed in the same building, has moved.

The Allied air safety centre is the only department that still uses it. It operates in 20 rooms, leaving the other 480 empty.

In summer 1979 the Four Powers said they were prepared to move the air safety centre, which supervises air traffic over Berlin, and hand over the building to the German authorities.

The only outstanding problems, it was said, were minor details in respect

of the replacement building. The area is a problem.

Buildings have been inspected, shortlisted and new buildings considered. Whatever suggestions were made the Allies always raised some objection or other.

The latest idea is that of building a new air safety centre in the Kleiner Markt next door to the Control Council building, as it were.

This would seem to indicate that two issues are involved, and not prepared to risk suggesting that the best idea will finally make the grade. Soviet attitude is unpredictable.

It cannot be long before the air safety centre is the only Four Powers institution to have survived the post-war period.

Air traffic in the corridors to from Berlin is still recorded on forms that are relayed to the Russians. The Soviet authorities accept the flights but express reservations about foreign flights because, they say, the corridors are not suited for them.

Soldiers of the Four Powers get on better together in chess and tennis tournaments, but the paper is in any case mere routine.

There have been no incidents for decades. Radar in Tegel, Tempelhof, Schönefeld, the city's three airports, the Allied facility virtually unusable.

It could have been scrapped long ago, but the Four Powers are keen to keep this vestige of Allied rule going. The Spandau jail for war criminals is still in operation. It could house prisoners but its only inmate is Herr Hess, who is now 88.

The Führer's former deputy has interned in Spandau since July 1948 and was given a life sentence at Nuremberg and has been on his own since September 1966.

His last fellow-inmates were Späer and Bolder von Schirach, who has outlived them both.

The jail has four governors monthly rotation each of the Powers sends in an officer and 31 guards a sick old man.

Spandau costs the German taxpayer an estimated DM2m a year.

The Western powers have still more than one occasion that they have prepared to give Hess a reprieve. They aren't going to do so unless the Allies agree.

Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abramov has stressed that Hess must stay in the east for ever because he has shown signs of regret.

The Western powers could in release Hess regardless of the view when they happened to be in charge at Spandau, but they are unlikely to do so.

So for reasons of status 36,000 metres of building will be maintained as long as one man in prison until his death.

Cynics say the man who is imprisoned there has long been a kept there to ensure that an Allied ally is kept going.

When Hess dies the Allied agreement on punishing major war criminals does not allow Mercedes to die with him and Spandau jail could be handed back to the German authorities.

It could, in theory, be used to house German jailbirds of the more conventional kind. But it is no longer satisfactory as a prison.

Prison buildings grow outdated than court buildings, or so it seems.

Joachim Nauert
(Die Zeit, 17 September 1982)

MOTORING

Daimler-Benz stakes its claim in Asia



Daimler-Benz has consolidated its base in Indonesia by moving its sales plant in Jakarta.

New works, at Wanaherang, will handle between 3,000 and 4,000 cars a year, and a few hundred cars a year, say 1,300. The company says it is only non-Japanese motor vehicle in the country.

Customers for industrial goods can already be found in Indonesia and Thailand, so production facilities and sales staff can be set up there.

Singapore as a trading and financial centre ensures the links needed to maintain contacts with company headquarters.

Daimler-Benz have fared well with long-term commitments in the past. At a time when oil prices were not heading sky-high the company built up a sales and service network for commercial vehicles in the Middle East.

For years it was hard work and didn't earn much in the way of profits. But when the oil boom made Middle Eastern countries rich Daimler-Benz deservedly had very good customers indeed.

Middle East orders were so substantial that Daimler-Benz, the leading European manufacturer of heavy trucks, was hardly affected by the recession in its traditional markets.

Daimler-Benz started assembling trucks in the port area of Jakarta 10 years ago.

The Indonesian government is keen to see investment by German companies. Industry Minister Soeharto hopes Daimler-Benz will bring with them the latest in technology.

"Finance," he says, "is not our problem. Industrial production know-how is the problem."

Trucks and buses are increasingly to be assembled from parts manufactured in Indonesia, while parts shipped from Germany will play a steadily less important role.

Japanese assembly works alone are not enough, he feels. "In modern technology the Germans are still streets ahead of the Japanese."

Legal provisions are increasingly obliging Daimler-Benz to look around

for suitable local suppliers in Indonesia.

Difficulties are bound to arise, and the Minister is well aware that local suppliers are going to have to pull out all the stops to meet Daimler-Benz quality requirements.

But this pressure is intended. It will, he hopes, help to ensure that industrial standards in Indonesia slowly improve.

Professor Soeharto is keen on consistency. Growth rates have averaged five to six per cent in recent years, and that's how he wants them to stay.

Indonesia, an oil producer, has not aimed at two-figure growth rates, so now demand for oil is declining it faces fewer problems than other petroleum exporters.

He says there can be no question of Indonesia finding itself in the same position as, say, Mexico with gigantic projects in the pipeline and serious payments difficulties.

Daimler-Benz are likewise thinking in terms of slowly but surely increasing their presence in South-East Asia. Land has already been bought alongside the assembly works.

It is envisaged as the site of an engine production facility.

The company is also investing in staff. A training centre has been set up in a suburb of Jakarta. In two years it will turn out 30 mechanics and 30 fitters.

The training centre is claimed to be the largest facility of its kind run by private enterprise in Indonesia. Daimler-Benz are certainly proud of what such efforts have enabled them to achieve.

Daimler-Benz trucks, buses and cars assembled in Indonesia largely comply with German quality standards. That is the only way in which they can hope to compete with the much cheaper Japanese models.

The number of local components used in Indonesian Daimler-Benz models is still so low that they are not much less expensive to manufacture than in Germany. So quality has to count, and quality controls tend to further increase the price.

German quality will never be fully achieved, it is conceded. So assembly works in Indonesia and Thailand build their right-hand drive Mercedes cars strictly for the local market.

Traffic drives on the left in Singapore too, but cars are imported to Singapore, so Daimler-Benz prefers to ship German-made Mercedes to the city-state.

Richard Gaul
(Die Zeit, 24 September 1982)

planners will probably want to buy Western technology.

It will then be too late to start from scratch. Companies will need to be at the ready in suitable locations where they have already gained a foothold.

The best way to prepare for the Chinese market, representatives of German companies in South-East Asia agree, is in the Asian countries.

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Richard Gaul
(Die Zeit, 24 September 1982)



A new Mercedes-Benz security container for tools and spare parts.
(Photo: Mercedes-Benz)

Better is on the way, but first it'll get worse

Motor manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany are expecting business to get worse before it gets better.

Manufacturers and suppliers will be working short time in the months ahead, although output should be up slightly and turnover up a little more over the year.

In the first eight months of 1982 the number of private cars manufactured in the country was 2.56 million, or 14 per cent more than from January to August 1981.

But the output of commercial vehicles was down six per cent to 199,100 units, largely due to a slump in production of transporters, or vans.

The momentum of export business has definitely declined over the past few weeks, whereas between January and August car exports were up 23 and commercial vehicle exports up four per cent in number.

Turnover totalled DM111bn in 1981, or 4.6 per cent more than in 1980.

Motor Manufacturers Association business manager Achim Diekmann told the annual general meeting in Baden-Baden that hopes lay in the future.

The domestic market for private cars had been in the doldrums for four years, he said, so the backlog of demand ought to come to a head sooner or later.

Domestic sales of commercial vehicles were likewise so low that a further decline was virtually impossible.

In its report for 1981/82 the association stressed the industry's contribution towards keeping the economy going by heavy investment and toward preventing any further deterioration in the job situation.

In 1981 the industry had made capital investments totalling DM8.2bn. It seemed sure to continue investing at a high level in the years ahead.

From 1982 to 1984 German motor manufacturers planned to invest nominally a third more in domestic production facilities than from 1979 to 1981.

They thus emphasised their constant endeavours to stay competitive and safeguard jobs. Their payroll had remained steady, numbering 788,577 at the end of June.

Against international competition they had more than held their own. In the home market car sales were down four per cent in 1981 and a further six per cent in the first half of 1982.

German manufacturers last year sold 2.6 per cent fewer cars at home. The share of the domestic market cornered by imported cars was down from 26.3 to 25.3 per cent last year.

In the first half of this year their share slumped further to 23.9 per cent, with Japanese imports at 8.9 per cent only a whisker ahead of the French, with 8.6 per cent.

German manufacturers have gained ground in most foreign markets over the past 18 months, whereas Japanese firms have lost ground nearly all over Europe.

Exchange-rate vagaries and an attractive product range enabled German motor manufacturers to increase their share of Common Market car sales from 33 to 35 per cent.

Werner Neitzel
(Die Welt, 25 September 1982)

PHOTOGRAPHY

New outlook on the cabbage leaf

Is it a stylised wave chiselled in stone? Is it a goddess's full head of hair, seen from the rear? Is it some gigantic shell?

No, it's just a close-up of a cabbage leaf photographed by Edward Weston, 1886-1958, an American, a photographer with an unerring inner eye for the unusual.

Weston is one of 18 fine photographers from seven countries whose work formed the nucleus of the Photography from 1922 to 1982 exhibition at this year's Photokina fair in Cologne.

It was one of three on show at the city's Kunsthalle, the others being the Dialogue of the Young Generation and the Newspaper Readers' Photographic Competition.

In an outstanding main catalogue Manfred Helting, who was responsible for the selection, describes the exhibition as an attempt to present, arranged by topic, the basic directions and style elements of photographic art that have evolved over the 60 years.

Three generations of photography are shown not just as a historic succession but also as a history of the evolution of photographic vision.

In six departments of this International longitudinal section three photographers each are featured, and they are shown at three levels of reality: the invented, the unusual and the constructed.

tion of reality. Photos are also shown under the headings Signs and Moments in Time, Women in Light and the Handwriting of Nature. These headings prove fruitful and flexible enough, especially as they are not intended as a narrow framework or liable to be misinterpreted as one. The cabbage leaf mentioned above justifies the unusual reality continually discovered and conjured by photographers. They include two other Americans, Ansel Adams, 80, and Frederick Sommer, 77. All three bear the Imprint of the West, where they lived.

Their work invariably has more to say than what they show, in Adams' case, a black and white Sand Hurdle, in Sommer's an Aluminium Foil that is felt to be plastic.

Otto Steinert, 1915-1978, of Germany is a good example of invented reality, especially in his early period, when he launched Subjective Photography and practised it to produce extremely interesting, artificially ambitious proof of his point, as for instance, in Strict Ballet, 1949.

A stimulating contrast to Steinert's black and white acetate is provided by the opulent flower arrangements in colour on textile materials photographed by Jean Batho, 43, of France.

Third in this category comes Walter A. Peterhans, 1897-1960, a surprising and imaginative former Bauhaus man, with the surprising technical versatility of his "sprayed" photography.

An entirely different reality is presented under the heading Construction of Reality, as in the monumental industrial buildings reminiscent of Renger-Patzsch photographed by Charles Sheeler, 1883-1965, of America.

André Thilissen, 34, of Holland, deals with the subject in a much more abstract manner in spatially experienced constellations of contrasting colour surfaces.

Luigi Ghirri, 39, of Italy, on the other hand, frequently includes the natural, organic environment, as in his house walls in Ferrara, completely overgrown with ivy.

This brings us to the Handwriting of Nature, to which Elliot Porter of America has devoted a long life beginning in 1901. He was in Cologne to receive the arts award of the German Photography Association, as was Reinhard Wolf from Hamburg. Jean Diezalde, 61, of France deals with minute details, individual leaves, twigs and turfs of tree roots and bird feathers. In the work of Sadayoshi Shiotani, 83, of Japan, Ansel Adams' 1942 photograph, "The Tetons and Snake River" is combined with his own, in Wyoming, USA.



Friedrich Seidenstücker, 1928 photograph, "Putzspringen", a woman jumping across a puddle in Berlin.

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classical Japanese view of imagery, a Western approach to seeing, the exact opposite of what it is Ghirri.

Whereas Ghirri with his by walls shows us human reality grown by nature, Shiotani constructs by incorporates people and their activities in his landscapes.

In his Fisherman's Net, for instance, we see the sea in a most unusual way through the fine mesh of the net.

The abundance of perspectives in photography embraces as soon as the surroundings and the riches of the accessories are not excluded in a manifest in Women in Light.

It ranges from the classical nude to the effectively clothed and clothed women of Frantisek Dvornik, 1883-1961, of Czechoslovakia to the erotic escapades of Helmut Newton in Berlin in 1920.

Newton dares to unveil some of the most heavily subsidised are shelved by distributors are unable or unwilling to put them out to the cinemas.

Riding Whip, or Villa d'Este, Coma, Two Germans are featured under the heading Signs and Moments in Time in Friedrich Seidenstücker, 1882-1966, in Bayerischer Rundfunk in München. Seidenstücker was a sharp-eyed neer from Westphalia who always succeeded in capturing the "moment" of an occurrence, as a 1925 photo of a Berlin woman jumping across a puddle.

Rautert, a student of Steinert's, is extremely sensitive to colour and content of documenting children's street life such as hopscotch, with unbending life and movement.

Robert Frank, 58, who is known for his book about the average American, confirms as a critic of civilisation his reputation for being an exact observer both unobtrusive and revealing of everyday scenes.

In this partly historical, partly longitudinal section of 60 years of photography Helting succeeds in combining L. Fritz Gruber's 1980 Image Museum, which itself was a success attempt to maintain the continuity of the Photokina fair.

By the staircase of the Kunsthalle, lover of blow-up photos will see as a thetic and technical sensation, Face Buildings, by Reinhard Wolf.

He photographed New York skyscrapers using a king-sized camera that reveals the detail in absolutely exact focus. The photos are printed in one on paper 1.80 by 2.90 metres in size.

Wolf's work opens up new technical dimensions in giant photography.

Hannes Schmitz (Kleiner Nachrichten, 29 September 1982)

betrayal of children by their parents. We are told, in detail and with poignancy, the tale of Camilla and both 7.

They suffer from the separation of parents, from the arrogant behaviour of the US occupation forces and the local authority welfare department.

unusually period their mutual relationship gives them a feeling of balance.

With explores children's experiences and memory. It does so fully that it makes a much more impression on the mind than more educational entries.

Wonder Weapon (German title: Wunder-Waaffe) is set in Israel not long after the war of liberation deals with streetfighting between two gangs of children.



Friedrich Seidenstücker, 1928 photograph, "Putzspringen", a woman jumping across a puddle in Berlin.

THE CINEMA

Project aims to get children's films on the commercial circuit

Twelve new films were shown at this year's international festival of children's films in Frankfurt.

On the 13, one was tempted to say, the situation of children's films for young people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

are likely to go out to the cinema. A film must be seen by at least 10,000 people to make distribution viable.

is a number which can only be achieved over a long period and with a lot of advertising.

as result, films that were in some heavily subsidised are shelved by distributors are unable or unwilling to put them out to the cinemas.

children are the losers. They end up on the TV screen. "Children's films in Germany are screened on Friedrich Seidenstücker, 1882-1966, in Bayerischer Rundfunk in München. "Otherwise they just don't

uly this year a children's film promotion scheme was launched in North Westphalia. Eight films were to be shown in 10 cinemas, from Cologne to Neuenhaus, over a three-month period.

is a pilot project and was taken with the aid of a DM50,000 film promotion fund.

of the eight, *Tollwut* by Ilse Hofmann was the German entry at the festival. It tells the tale of a boy and his 13-year-olds who live together in a small town.

the two boys are close friends but friendship is progressively destroyed by increasingly serious differences between their families.

the film has features typical of most films shown in Frankfurt. Entries from 10 countries dealt almost all with everyday problems.

key included the problems of being a outsider, of differences in social background and of first love.

the two most interesting and unending entries went further. Both, a Norwegian and an Israeli film, dealt with the post-war situation.

Vibeke Lokkeberg's *Der Verrät* (German title: Betrayal) we are shown in Bergen, Norway, in 1948.

adults are busy settling aside their and starting life afresh. Children, their constant inquisitiveness and tendency to get in the way,

betrayal of children by their parents. We are told, in detail and with poignancy, the tale of Camilla and both 7.

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Wonder Weapon (German title: Wunder-Waaffe) is set in Israel not long after the war of liberation deals with streetfighting between two gangs of children.

The fighting is tough and inexorable, the boys having been taught by teachers and parents that courage, will to win and military discipline are the highest qualities.

There is no room for sentiment in this adult world. The gentle power of the family is a mere facade behind which Yoni's father thrashes his son with a leather belt.

The boy eventually seeks refuge by the sea with a woman who went mad in a German concentration camp. He felt he had to make a getaway after seriously injuring another boy.

She takes him seriously in her own way and doesn't promptly punish him. Ilan Moshenson, the director, has some very poetic and concentrated sequences that make the film worth seeing for adults too.

A most impressive Icelandic entry was a newcomer in Frankfurt, although Thorstein Jonsson's *Punktur, Komma, Strich* (German title: Stop, Stop, Comma, Dash) was seen last year at the Scandinavian film festival in Lübeck.

It is a comedy about six-year-old twins, Jon and Jan, who are so frank that they force their surroundings to nail colours to the mast.

The entire idea is most imaginative, and the episode in which we are told the tale of Selma, a mongoloid girl next door, is a most sensitive contribution to the subject of the handicapped.

It differs from the Spanish film *Malapunta* (meaning idiot), which tells the tale of a boy with a hare lip who is made fun of by everyone, in showing that children are not by nature cruel to the handicapped.

They are educated into being cruel toward them.

There were a number of disappointments alongside such pleasant discoveries at the Frankfurt festival. Entries from Czechoslovakia, the Hollywood of children's films, were boring.

The GDR entry, *Die dicke Tilla* (Fat Tilla), likewise sounded a note of routine and lack of imagination. It seemed more likely to strengthen prejudice against the fat than to foster understanding for outsiders.

An obvious shortcoming of most entries was their length. They all ran for

an hour and a half or more, and after three quarters of an hour at most the juvenile audience began to grow restive.

The children paid little or no more attention to the dialogues and less and less attention to the photographic sequences.

Hark Bohm's *Ich kann auch ne Arche bauen* (I Can Build An Ark Too) and Horst Schwab's *Kohlen für die Naunystasse* (Coal for Naunystasse) told an entirely different tale.

They were screened as part of a retrospective entitled German Children's

films from 1944 to 1973 and concentrated on visual aspects; Schwab's film was a silent film.

They were shorter and better suited to a juvenile audience than many newer and much more professionally produced films.

Yet the festival showed nonetheless that interesting children's films are still being made all over the world.

Film promotion measures ought to be aimed with urgency at ensuring they are shown in cinemas and not instalment by instalment on TV, especially as taking children to the matinee show would then be more interesting for adults too.

Children's films as screened in Frankfurt are family films. The much-vaunted dialogue with young people might arguably be prompted by a visit to the cinema.

Oliver Tolmein (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 September 1982)

Forty years ago a small group of students got together in Munich to distribute leaflets calling for resistance to Hitler.

They included brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl and styled themselves the White Rose.

They were arrested within a matter of months, accused of high treason and sentenced to death. Hans and Sophie Scholl were executed on 23 February 1943.

The sentences passed on members of the White Rose group have, incidentally, to this day not been repeated.

Two German directors, working independently of each other, have made films on the subject. In both films Sophie Scholl is played by Lena Stolze.

She not only bears a striking resemblance to Sophie Scholl, but she plays her part so convincingly that many will feel she could well be Sophie Scholl in person, returned from the dead to act out the crucial scenes in her short life.

Michael Verhoeven's film, *Die Weiße Rose* (The White Rose), and Percy Adlon's *Fünf letzte Tage* (Five Last Days) deal with the subject so differently that they complement each other ideally.

Verhoeven gives us a straightforward tale of the five students who try, at a grim period in German history, to mobilise the last forces of good.

Motivated by idealism and profoundly felt Christian belief, they take arms against the advance of violence and oppression.

It is much to Verhoeven's credit that

he does not portray everyday life under the Nazis as a Kaleidoscope of horrors. The perverted nature of the Nazi system comes to light in minor details.

We sense it in a sardonic smile or a voice that appears to Sophie in seductive, gentle tones.

Verhoeven's student resistance workers are not heroes in the accepted sense of the term either. They don't talk blandly of courage and plunge headlong and without hesitation into a kamikaze project.

They are ordinary youngsters with an ordinary sense of fun. They are nature-lovers, music-lovers and above all are lovers of life.

But they want to live in a world free of dictatorial compulsions. Verhoeven does, however, exaggerate his bid to make young fighters of 1942/43 seem like modern youngsters.

He is not entirely successful in his attempt to make them appear timeless, young people such as might be found in Munich's student areas today.

Percy Adlon gives the subject an entirely different treatment. Instead of showing us their phase of active resistance he deals with the last five days leading up to Sophie Scholl's execution.

In prison she makes the acquaintance of Else Gebel, with whom she strikes up an immediate friendship. As the two girls talk, the resistance work of the White Rose group again takes shape.

Else Gebel begins increasingly to feel that Sophie's destiny is her own. We are told the touching tale of a human relationship in the shadow of death.

A year ago in his Proust film *Céleste* Adlon proved himself a master of intimate screen drama. In his latest film the drama heightens slowly but surely.

He too doesn't portray the Nazis as monsters or make out Sophie and her friends to be supermen.

But as in Verhoeven's version, sparing means are deployed to paint a gripping picture of young people from whom today's youngsters could learn a thing or two.

Verhoeven and Adlon have both successfully brought home to a contemporary public a phenomenon that threatened to vanish into the oblivion of history textbooks.

One can but wish as many young people as possible, and older people too, of course, will see both films when they are screened at their local cinemas.

M. v. Schwarzkopf (Die Welt, 28 September 1982)

From Michael Verhoeven's *Die Weiße Rose*: Hans and Sophie Scholl, played by Wulf Kästner and Lena Stolze. (Photo: Filmverlag der Autoren)



From Michael Verhoeven's *Die Weiße Rose*: Hans and Sophie Scholl, played by Wulf Kästner and Lena Stolze. (Photo: Filmverlag der Autoren)

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MUSIC

Tickling the ivories in the drawing rooms of suburbia...no more

Whatever happened to the piano? It was the only musical instrument, apart from modern electronic obscurities, that ever did achieve bourgeois respectability.

As part of the accepted furniture in a middle-class home it was a focal point of bourgeois musical culture.

Nowadays it seems to have been downgraded to the level of a somewhat faded and scurrilous vestige of an era long gone.

Whoever would think these days of having an ordinary person in a film or TV crime serial episode sit down at home and play the piano for pleasure?

If a piano is featured, it is sure to be a grand piano, and its part as a film property is strictly limited to a handful of roles.

It may be screened for emotional effect, like a thunderstorm, or it will be included either to help someone seduce an unspooled girl or to console a grass

6 Outstanding children musically...ran away to lives of political extremism 9

widow (while he is away on business who is alone with Rachmaninov and the servants).

The facts and figures tell a different tale. Last year 36,473 pianos and 3,520 grand pianos were sold in the Federal Republic of Germany.

More than two out of three were imported. The totals were eight and four per cent down on 1980, and this year sales are likely to be down again.

Yet they were on an impressive increase until two years ago. "Music at home is back in full flower," a manufacturer's brochure put it. "People are beginning to recall the traditional values of harmonious family life and play the piano more."

This blurb is from a brochure by Schimmel of Brunswick, the largest manufacturers of pianos in Western Europe.

But it must be borne in mind that before the First World War the German piano industry, consisting of countless small manufacturers, made up to 60,000 pianos a year.

Prices were high even in those days. A small piano from Russia, China or Korea cost under 4,000 marks. Japanese pianos cost from 6,000 marks upwards.

Brand-name German pianos cost at least 7,000 marks, and grand sold at prices ranging from about 12,000 to over 100,000 marks.

A schoolteacher had to work seven months to earn the price of a piano. He now has to work only two and a half months to earn the corresponding amount.

So the price is no more the main consideration than it used to be a couple of generations ago. In recent years the trend toward small upright pianos has lost momentum.

The best-selling Schimmel pianos cost between DM3,500 and DM10,000. The first and only manufacturer who tried, a few years ago, to use plastic instead of expensive wood has gone to the wall.

A glance at the manufacturing pro-

cess is enough to see that many qualities of craftsmanship are indispensable and can be neither automated nor rationalised.

Many glued fine wood parts, for example, have to be matured and acclimatised for weeks before they can be put into position.

So up to nine months elapse from the time a manufacturer takes delivery of the first material to the date when he can supply the finished product.

Only leading manufacturers still make their own keys, and the white keys are only finished in ivory to special order. Normally the ivories are made of plastic, which has the advantage that they don't turn yellow.

The complicated mechanics is manufactured for the most part by a company in the Black Forest. It is an established trade witticism that if a fire ever guts the factory the entire industry will have to down tools, at least in Europe.

Pianomakers can be seen to have a special relationship with their product. Many are taught to play the piano by their company.

Not only the traditionally blind piano tuner and the king of craft workers, the factory tuner who puts the piano through its paces in a soundproof room, are artists.

Sensational new developments such as the invention of pedals by Steinway in 1819 are unlikely to occur in a hurry. The piano has evolved slowly over the centuries.

But the list of optional extras that are now available, ranging from gilt ornaments to candelabras, reminds one of motor manufacturers' catalogues.

Quality of performance, workmanship and the manufacturer's reputation have been joined by extraneous criteria in the minds of some potential customers.

Dealers have been asked if they could send a specialist round to advise would-be clients with wonderful period furniture. Could they possibly supply a matching piano?

Then there is the tale of the well-to-do Roman who ordered a grand piano specially designed to fit his caravan.

In one respect piano salesmen have an easier time of it these days, especially if they have to do the manhandling

6 Playing for visitors often a punishment for both players and the listeners 9

themselves.

Pianos used to weigh between six and eight hundredweight. Nowadays an upright may weigh 150kg, while even a concert grand at 350kg is easily handled by three to four removal men.

The main reason is that the cast iron frame has been reduced in size with no loss of sound or stability.

A fair number of pianos are moved around when people remove or instruments are bequeathed to new owners. They usually cost between DM300 and DM400 to shift.

But why bother? Who plays the piano? The Association of Music Schools, comprising 659 firms, says its members teach 89,274 people to play.

If one adds schools that are not in membership and bears private lessons in mind, an estimated 120,000 young people may be assumed to be learning to play the piano.

What does this figure mean? Well, fluctuation is higher than it used to be in the days when parents insisted on children keeping up with their piano lessons even when enthusiasm flagged.

There has been an unmistakable trend away from individual lessons at home or at the teacher's and toward instruction at specially equipped schools of music.

Modern educational methods now make it possible to teach beginners in twos and threes for the first two years. Teachers say this makes learners feel more like competing with each other.

A whistler under half the entrants to this year's national youth music contest came from music schools rather than private teachers.

No-one knows how many piano teachers there are. They include university dons, music school teachers (who are paid a little less than primary school teachers), private teachers and music students.

Their fees vary between DM15 and DM50 an hour, or DM60 to DM200 a month for a lesson a week. The little old lady teacher is the exception nowadays.

Besides, it would be wrong to poke fun at little old ladies. In their time, at the turn of the century, they were courageous fighters for women's rights.

Arguments still rage over technique, although there are no longer two strongly opposed schools of thought, as there were at the turn of the century.

In those days the professional journal, *Der Clavier-Lehrer*, published an endless series of readers' letters on whether the finger technique or the weight technique was better.

The constant exhortation of old to keep those knuckles up is as indelibly marked in the minds of older students as the commands barked by the RSM on the parade ground.

Knuckles up is no longer regarded as the yardstick of learning to play properly. Nor is playing an entire Clementi sonata with a coin balanced on the back of one's hand.

Loosen up arms and hands is the rule, but otherwise students are left very much to choose for themselves the technique that suits them best.

Dogmatic theories would be unlikely to carry much conviction nowadays when any 10-year-old can see on TV how Vladimir Horowitz plays the piano with his hands almost flat and his fingertips almost bent upward yet without his brilliant technique being the loser.

But views still differ as to whether and to what extent the way the keys are hit affects the tone rather than the volume.

This issue was debated at length by the 1981 congress of the German section of the European Piano Teachers' Association.

Yet as long ago as in 1906 Max Planck, then a young physics professor, was called in to give an expert opinion. Did it make any difference? Probably not, he said.

On the whole the piano has declined in importance for music teachers. As a rule they must all be able to play, but

the days are over when the piano was regarded as of overwhelming importance.

In days gone by a Leipzig piano manufacturer advertised a patent design as the universal teaching aid. It was a daya progressiva music teacher keen on do-it-yourself music and its merits.

Many teachers regard the piano as a vestige of bourgeois culture. But really so elitist, hostile to groups and to grade as it is sometimes made out to be?

The facts tell a different tale. For instance, there must be about 100,000 pianos and a half planes in West Germany.

Fifty per cent are played regularly, seven per cent never. This is an average figure when seen alongside one in three of 1.2 million violins never played.

But both figures arguably overstate the case, there being fewer opportunities to play the piano than there are for the violin.

Girls were taught to play the piano in the generation or two ago so that they could demonstrate their prowess to boys.

Playing the piano for visitors was a punishment for both players and listeners and is now felt to be a bad thing.

The wife who constantly puts her friends and relations with her name on the piano, accompanied by the piano by her husband, virtually came a figure of fun.

The writer knows a family who make up an outstanding musical ensemble that performed at every family party, but it came apart at the knees when the children all left home.

6 The optional extras range from gilt ornaments to candelabra 9

went in for political extremism 10

Yet playing the piano in public was a splendid opportunity of demonstrating prowess, testing oneself and being praised (even though some of the praise may have been hypocritical).

Nowadays parents seldom even have the trouble of listening to their children as they practise.

A further handicap both for children and for adults was the piano's size. It was like a small room in a room. It included interferences, like to be able to play in the drawing room perfection of many young players from the Soyuzdetfilm, Hungary, France, America and, of late, Germany.

This perfection can be heard on record or tape whenever one feels inclined, which can be both an advantage and a discouragement.

Music schools offer an alternative to the electronic bedlam of a room one's own. Duo and quartet ensembles are virtually ruled out of private homes because families are longer large enough.

Older people ought to be encouraged to play more too, even if it is only in the Moonlight Sonata. The courts ruled that the piano may be played in apartments with thin walls and that neighbours have no cause for complaint.

Those who really are no longer in position to play ought at least to be able to play the piano they cannot use. Put it for sale. Good second-hand pianos are scarce and in demand.

Joachim Neander

Die Welt, 18 September

RESEARCH

Disappointment over genetic engineering

Genetic engineering has not lived up to expectations, a Muehleblodt told a scientific society at its annual meeting in Mannheim.

Genetic engineering was expected to have had yet to sell over the pharmaceutical and drug manufacturers had not made the bumper profits they were hoping for.

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The risks genetic engineering entailed had originally been grossly overestimated, but a level-headed assessment of the danger must not now give way to the diametrically opposite approach.

There must be no question of easing all restrictions to allow anyone to tinker around with bacteria.

Experience had also shown genetic research scientists that not every idea in genetic engineering achieved the desired results.

A method that was successful when used with one gene was by no means universally applicable. So mass production by bacteria could never produce goods off the peg, only made to measure.

Putting successful experiments in genetic engineering into industrial practice called for staying power and the financial backing that was needed to last the distance.

"It remains to be seen which method is better," he said, "the American approach of taking a deep breath, and the plunge, or the European preference for cautiously making the fire and tending the embers."

There could and should be no doubt that putting genetic research to industrial use was a task that must be performed by industry alone.

"Laboratories at universities and other research facilities can merely put together initial findings as part of their basic research orientation," he said. They could at best come up with the ideas.

This was not to say that the two sectors should work alongside each other and pay little or no attention to the other. Greater national transparency would be definitely both desirable and useful.

Professor Hofschneider ended with a look at the future. What could genetic engineering hope to accomplish in the future, or were all its options already apparent?

"It is true that the last accessible pastures will soon be grazed, but it must also be realised that now and unpredictable opportunities will arise."

Further progress might be expected to result from the decoding of minute body proteins and from the automatic manufacture of genetic information.

Besides, "agents we as yet hardly know will be researched in the course of the 1990s and may be manufactured by means of genetic engineering."

"The result will be drugs and medicines that work in ways of which we are at present unaware, especially, perhaps, in connection with the immune system."

But the future of genetic engineering in medicine was surely not restricted solely to the manufacture of new drugs, Professor Hofschneider stressed that a start had been made in reproducing genes for use in improving antenatal diagnosis.

It might well one day be possible to influence by genetic engineering diseases that were congenital or inherited. He was thinking in terms of intervention in the somatic cell. If certain enzymes were missing this particular genetic defect could be remedied.

Only the individual "patient" could thus be cured. He would continue to bequeath it to his descendants.

Professor Hofschneider ruled out any possibility of ever identifying or influencing complex intellectual properties or character traits by means of such processes.

These new diagnostic and therapeutic options nonetheless raised many questions, strict safety precautions had to be observed to ensure that dangers did not arise to mankind one of these

Continued on page 15

Germany tries to keep up with the Midas touch

Micro-electronics, energy research and genetic engineering are widely considered to be the three main industrial growth sectors.

Ever since DNA, short for deoxyribonucleic acid, was identified as the basic substance of life a few years ago molecular biology has boomed as a research discipline.

So has genetic engineering, which opens up unsuspected opportunities in pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

German industry, which has been accused of missing the boat, is keen to keep up with developments. BASF is investing in genetic research at Heidelberg University.

Experts are convinced genetic engineering can be used to open up new opportunities in medicine, chemicals and agriculture.

It can be used, for instance, to manufacture drugs that are not yet available, drugs ranging from an effective cure for the common cold to means of wielding what will probably be a much more specific influence on human behaviour than known psycho-pharmacological drugs.

Environmental protection could be activated by manufacturing bacteria that feed on pollution. Hereditary diseases could be cured by genetic manipulation.

In animal husbandry yields could be increased handsomely by developing, say, an effective vaccine to cure foot-and-mouth disease.

The same would be true of agriculture if genetic engineering were to succeed in enabling breeders to turn out new, super-resistant varieties of crop plants.

It is hardly surprising that many scientists say DNA is like the Midas touch.

Anyone who comes into contact with it goes mad, says Maurice Wilkins. He is a British biophysicist who won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1962.

Anglo-American economics journals have hailed genetic engineering as one of the greatest industrial opportunities of the 20th century.

American market research pundits say turnover will be over \$7bn by 1990, while forecasts for the turn of the century are astronomical.

Many new companies have been launched to develop the new industry in the United States, which leads the world in genetic engineering, with Japan hard on its heels.

German industry and research scientists were fairly late to jump on the bandwagon, being sharply criticised for being slow on the uptake by *Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik*, a magazine specialising in science and technology.

"Industry was reluctant," the magazine complained, "to participate in genetic engineering works under construction in the United States and Europe, facilities where top-flight research scientists convert their findings into commercial projects."

"Instead, companies potted around in their own research laboratories trying to develop bacteria with new hereditary characteristics. They gradually fell be-

hind, like do-it-yourselfers who try to go professional."

Even specialised research centres, the magazine said, had peacefully snoozed through the boom in genetic engineering.

Those days look like being over. Hoechst, the Frankfurt-based chemicals company, have decided to buy their way into US research.

They have given the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard's university hospital, DM50m to invest in further genetic engineering research with the emphasis on medical uses.

The MQH has a high reputation in this research sector, which is why Hoechst, who are major pharmaceutical manufacturers, have been so keen to invest overseas.

BASF of Ludwigshafen have decided that charity begins at home. Over five years BASF, the second of Germany's three major chemicals manufacturers (the third is Bayer), are to invest DM5m in nearby Heidelberg.

They will be sharing with Heidelberg University the research findings of a new genetic engineering department.

BASF managing director Matthias Seefelder looks on this investment as a mere trigger. It is not, he says, just a BASF activity.

Other companies or the public sector are at liberty to participate in the project. BASF would not be insisting on research staff carrying out specific projects.

But two BASF research scientists will constantly be attached to the Heidelberg facility, so the company are confident of benefiting from microbiological research there.

Oreators emphasis is to be placed on genetic engineering and its industrial uses at the company's own laboratories in Ludwigshafen, which is only a stone's throw away.

But BASF are reluctant to let the cat out of the bag and say what use they intend to make of genetic engineering. They are clearly keen to harness the mighty microbes to make a more elegant job of some of the work carried out in chemicals manufacture.

This would presumably mean the company could manufacture a number of products less expensively than its competitors, and possibly market entirely new products, such as specific fine chemicals or agrochemicals.

While BASF seem to be playing down the entire sector, there is some truth in allegations that reports from the United States are exaggerated and wishful thinking to raise investment capital.

A clear distinction must likewise be drawn between genetic engineering in research laboratories and in industrial production.

By no means everything that succeeds in the test-tube is bound to be a large-scale industrial success. The market could favour other developments.

A few years ago, for instance, artificial protein was felt to have a fine future as a means of bridging the protein gap. The humble soy bean has since proved much less expensive.

There are doubts about interferon, the drug that is claimed to achieve miraculous results in curing cancer. No-one can yet say for sure how it works and how it is manufactured.

A drug developed by genetic engineering

Continued on page 14

MODERN LIVING

Noise: there's a never-ending supply of it, and it keeps getting louder

Noise levels, especially traffic noise, have continued to increase, says the Federal Environment Office in West Berlin.

The increasing number of vehicles on the roads is not the only reason why, according to a survey by the Bonn government agency.

Within 30 years the number of motor vehicles registered has increased from about two million to roughly 27 million, so it is clearly a contributory factor.

Another is that many noise abatement options are not taken up by motor vehicle manufacturers because they are too expensive.

Psychologists at the Free University in West Berlin have looked into traffic noise and discovered that it is not primarily the noise that makes people ill.

It is the annoyance they feel about the noise, which cannot, unlike atmospheric and water pollution, simply be ignored.

But unlike the other two it very seldom causes definite bodily harm or ill-



ness. Which makes it none the less a nuisance.

On top of the many other irritations of life it can make life unbearable for some city-dwellers, and low noise levels can be particularly insidious in effect.

Very loud noise can hurt, turn people deaf and heighten the risk of high blood pressure. Low noise is subtler in effect.

"Noise does not automatically have an effect," says Wolfgang Schönplüg, "and its effect doesn't necessarily increase in keeping with the noise level."

The crucial factor, he explains, is the subjective response to noise and its emotional assessment.

With financial backing from the Environment Office, Professor Schönplüg and his fellow-psychologists are looking into the repercussions of traffic noise on work, leisure and relaxation.

Noise, they say, has a nuisance value that must be born in mind, but it depends largely on the people involved, on their abilities and objectives.

Field workers went round works, offices and homes where traffic noise was loud asking people, using questionnaires and interviews, who was upset by the noise and why.

There were complaints about the burden of traffic noise at the end of the working day when people are already feeling tired and jaded.

People complained about sports cars that could be driven less noisily, unlike commercial vehicles, if their drivers only wanted.

"The serious drawback of these field

studies," says Professor Schönplüg, "is that we cannot change noise levels and are not allowed to measure physical reactions to it."

So psychological noise research is centred on laboratory experiments in which human guinea pigs are subjected to traffic noise via loudspeakers or headphones for hours at a time.

At times it is just a noise accompaniment, at others it is overwhelming in volume. At times they are subjected to it while at work, at times while relaxing after work.

Fairly low noise levels can be extremely annoying, the professor says. So can sudden traffic roars.

The ring of a cycle bell, the roar of a truck or the two-ton horn of an ambulance in normal traffic inevitably attract attention.

This attention paid to the individual noise event often triggers the first response.

The emotional assessment of an ambulance horn can vary from briefly registering that the ambulance is out again to fears that one might be personally involved.

Those who feel the noise strikes a personal chord will, tensely await the next ambulance noise after registering their first.

In one experiment psychologists sought to find out how traffic noise, or quiet affected the learning processes of their volunteers.

The human guinea pigs were asked to solve 10 tasks on a monitor screen that corresponded to office jobs such as checking a bill with, say, a price list.

All tasks were similar in outline and ought, after initial attempts, to have been solved with increasing ease and speed.

The findings showed that noise hampers the learning process as a whole. But learning new techniques is hampered increasingly the less bright the test person is.

The volunteers were given brief intelligence tests before the experiment, to classify them in this respect.

Another experiment indicated noise is occasionally blamed for fatigue. "It always intervenes where complaints already exist," says Professor Schönplüg.

During leisure activities it tends to be the other way round. A slight loss of activity diverts attention from noise.

It is when no activity whatever is undertaken that noise tends to be more annoying.

One group were asked to look at picture books, another to lie outside, and at their ease in deckchairs.

As the noise level was gradually increased up they were then asked how they felt or how tiresome the noise was.

Their heartbeat, pulse and skin resistance were measured too. Noise is just as important as

in their assessments of how they felt during and after noise exposure.

As a rule these feelings gained intensity as the noise increased. The subjects tended to be nervous with the noise, annoyed and irritated.

Professor Schönplüg says his findings indicate that different people react differently to noise exposure.

But that, he feels, is no reason why people should not try to do something about noise, such as calling for the silencing of buildings or reaching agreements with the neighbours.

They might also try to persuade authorities to keep traffic to a minimum or submit applications for damage payments with every encouragement.

Ursula Falkenberg, 23 September (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 September 1982)

The individual worlds of small children

Parents often imitate a baby's behaviour to gain its attention and control understanding. This parental initiative can often trigger a chain reaction of imitation.

Older children at times imitate younger children as a means of wielding power in much the same way.

Children told by test supervisors to keep an eye on younger children more often imitated their younger than others of their age who were not given this instruction.

Disputes with their elders and the contradictions they entail are probably very important for the mental development of children.

Experiences that run counter to their own stage of development probably benefit the process of mental development toward intellectual maturity.

But such new impressions that are at odds with what the children themselves see and feel must not be too far removed from their own mental outlook.

There clearly is a specific optimum

development gap that is best. Most are most readily imitated when they are just one stage further up in the development.

When children get together, abilities are too far apart for the younger to be completely lured over by the older, instead of playing an active role of their own in the relationship.

Linguistically too, children adjust their playmates. Four-year-olds, for instance, talk more simply when they have to make themselves understood to two-year-olds.

What they do is reduce the length of their comments, in much the same way as adults try to modify speech in conversing with friends whose command of German is limited.

In conversing with children of their own age or with adults, on the other hand, children pull out all the stops, their vocabulary and command of language.

Both five- and seven-year-olds try to make themselves understood by their sentences in grammar and content.

But seven-year-olds do so by way of anticipation, whereas five-year-olds only adjust by way of response, in a more reactive than all the other children.

When the two-year-olds have to understand them, they fire the imagination of genetic

Roll Die (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 September 1982)

SOCIETY

Anatomy of a modern fräulein: confident, educated and ready for anything

We're no stopping girls these days. They want it all and they want it now. A survey of 15- to 19-year-old girls by Brigitte, a women's magazine, shows.

naturally want to be beautiful. They want new hair styles, clothes, they look when they use make-up at times they are unsure whether they are pretty or not.

Young girls today are more repressed by self-doubt in the mirror than their mothers

used to be. They are more independent and self-confident than their mothers, say Munich techniques said they felt tense, nervous, annoyed and irritated.

As a rule these feelings gained intensity as the noise increased. The subjects tended to be nervous with the noise, annoyed and irritated.

Professor Schönplüg says his findings indicate that different people react differently to noise exposure.

But that, he feels, is no reason why people should not try to do something about noise, such as calling for the silencing of buildings or reaching agreements with the neighbours.

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They have a shrewd suspicion of what lies in store. More than half are worried they will get no job satisfaction. Three out of four feel there is discrimination against women at work. Thirty-one per cent are afraid they may be unable to find a job of any kind.

But girls still want everything, a job and a family, a husband and two children. It must all be reconcilable some time and somehow or other.

Many find the idea of foreign travel in the sense of staying abroad for any length of time rather than just going on holiday strange. They are equally reluctant to consider forgoing children for the sake of a career.

Daughters of single mothers disagree. They set much greater store by a job than by a family. But although they generally appear self-assured they seem unsure of themselves and are decidedly old-fashioned to their dealings with boys.

Most naturally plan to ensure that they live different lives than at home, where mothers sacrifice themselves and fathers just do the odd job around the house.

Marriage they see as a partnership, but emancipation, has its limits when the chips are down. About one girl in two feels unemployment is worse for a man than for a woman.

This fits their somewhat vague expectations of life. Most would like to combine work and a family but have no intention of neglecting their children.

They plan to work part-time and confidently expect to do what only civil servants can be sure of: staying at home for as long as the children need them, then going back to their old job.

So it is only realistic to look on the man as the breadwinner and to see

themselves as staying at home to look after the children if need be.

A surprising aspect of the survey's findings is that the next generation of wives and mothers are decidedly moderate in their views. They may want to see changes but their views are traditional in many respects.

Thirteen per cent are active in the peace movement and over half are seriously interested in politics. Many girls feel attracted by the Greens, or environmentalists.

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The 'no future' slogan does not seem to fit this generation at all. Fifty per cent of 15- to 19-year-old girls look forward to the future.

Ulla Plog (Die Zeit, 24 September 1982)

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80-hour work week for the housewife

Housewives work over 80 hours a week, says Dr Irmlind Kottschau, a Dortmund expert on household affairs. In a report on four-member families for *Hör zu*, the weekly radio and TV magazine.

More than 11.5 million housewives and mothers in the Federal Republic of Germany do more than a man's work in looking after the home and family and often going out to work too, she says.

Housewives were found by the survey to spend 24 hours a week cleaning around the home. They spend on average a further 17 hours looking after the children and 16 hours in the kitchen.

Six-and-a-half hours are spent washing, 5.4 hours shopping, 4.6 hours ironing. At the kitchen sink, statisticians claim, the German *Hausfrau* washes up on average 18,000 knives, forks and spoons, 13,000 plates and 6,000 cups and glasses a year.

Wolt am Sonntag, 19 September 1982

A helping hand at a crucial time of life

them at times? Are there possibilities of financial assistance?

These are some of the questions dealt with at the monthly meetings of this particular self-help group.

Another group is the Friday evening group for over-55s. It is designed as an open-ended facility for women to the age group.

They meet to play games, to go to the cinema, to discuss issues of general and personal interest and to make contacts that may develop into friendships.

Many women nowadays live in virtual isolation. They arrange their week so they can go shopping for something or other every day as something to look forward to.

The group also includes women who retire and suddenly find themselves confronted by an unexpected vacuum after a busy working life.

Old people are usually offered passive consumption as entertainment, says Ellen Wolf of the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry. The aim of the Tübingen pro-

ject is to prompt inactive women to develop ideas and creative activity of their own.

This aim has been achieved in part. Some women now meet regularly during the week without supervision to do their own thing.

A third group deals with problems of the menopause. After consultation with medical specialists it transpired that even women over 60 still felt this physical change of life was extremely problematic.

The group is aimed at enabling women who are in the middle of the menopause to compare notes and to help others who are over the peak of the problem to work it out.

The project hopes to find out how to approach women in situations that they may feel are unsatisfactory and to enable them to play a more active part in life.

To do so it has established links not only with older women but also with institutions such as the trade unions, employers and the Church.

The aim is to bring about a change in the general assessment and social status of older women. The project will enjoy financial and scientific backing, but once it is ended as a pilot project and scientific experiment it will carry on under its own steam.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 September 1982)

Women over 55 are the target of an experiment in social work in Tübingen backed since October 1980 by the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry.

The aim is to help women to help themselves and each other at what is for most a crucial time of life, a time when they no longer feel needed, by the family or at work, and are at a loss what to do.

The Tübingen project, run by three women, a psychologist and two educationalists, aims to cater for women nearing 60 who face retirement or have lost their partner and feel particularly crisis-stricken.

The facilities offered vary, being designed to meet requirements. One group that meets regularly once a month consists of women who spend their time looking after a sick member of the family.

They meet to discuss problems and to consider what they can still make of their own lives. They have always felt they were duty-bound to serve the family, but it is a particularly heavy burden looking after the sick, the aged and the infirm.

A stand-in now and then would be marvellous, but who would help? Is there any way of finding temporary care and accommodation so I can go on holiday once in a while?

How do other women cope with the problems? Isn't it nearly too much for

them at times? Are there possibilities of financial assistance?

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(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 September 1982)

Disappointment

Continued from page 13

issues that no-one could yet answer.

Professor Hofschneider also ruled out possibility of interfering with embryonic shield. Such radical ideas could be put to no meaningful

ending though a glimpse at the use of genetic research was, he said, in basic research into cell physiology and pathology must not be

making new ideas about the use of genetic research was, he said, in basic research into cell physiology and pathology must not be

But seven-year-olds do so by way of anticipation, whereas five-year-olds only adjust by way of response, in a more reactive than all the other children.

When the two-year-olds have to understand them, they fire the imagination of genetic

Roll Die (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 September 1982)

Midas touch

Continued from page 13

neering to cure the common cold would undoubtedly be a pharmaceutical money-spinner. But it may be a long time coming.

Even so, moves by Hoechst and BASF indicate that German manufacturers are keen to reduce the estimated four-year lead established by the United States.

The gap, says a BASF spokesman, may be due to the fact that young US scientists with bright ideas are much more flexible than their German counterparts.

They look into new ideas, switch to new companies, set up working parties and are quick to launch new firms, whereas in Germany the process is more cumbersome.

He is also critical of German universities where, he says, inter-disciplinary research is more difficult.

This is a view shared by Eckehard Bautz, who has worked at the cradle of genetic engineering in the United States and returned to Germany to run the new research facility in Heidelberg.

He is determined to emphasise all that is best in inter-disciplinary research. But he too is unable to say which what is likely to be researched or manufactured.

Genetic engineering is still in its early days and full of surprises, but on one point he is definite: "Even if only one research project in 100 comes up tops it could prove a real money-spinner."

Most of the genetic engineering companies newly established in the United States will not, he feels, succeed in making a major discovery and quietly fold.

But one of the other seems sure to be a success, and this is a point German industry at long last seems to have taken.

In addition to individual projects by Hoechst and BASF the entire chemical industry now plans to go in for genetic engineering on a large scale.

Bolke Behrens (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 25 September 1982)